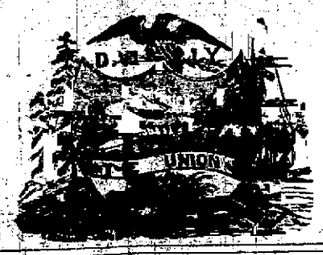
YOU MUST NOT FAIL
to read to-morrow's issue of Sunday Oregonian. There will be a host of good things

Morning Oregonian.



THE INCOMING STATES.
First of a series of letters by Mrs. A. S. Duniway in to-morrow's issue of the Sunday Oregonian.

VOL. XXIX.—NO. 8962. PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1889.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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WILL OFFER UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
FARM WAGONS at.....$ 70
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Manufacture and Refiners of LUBRICATING and ILLUMINATING OILS
Of Every Description for Railroads, Mills, Mines and Harvesting Machinery.
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ALL GOODS SHRUNK.
PERFECT FIT AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Fine All-Wool Suits to Order from - $20 00
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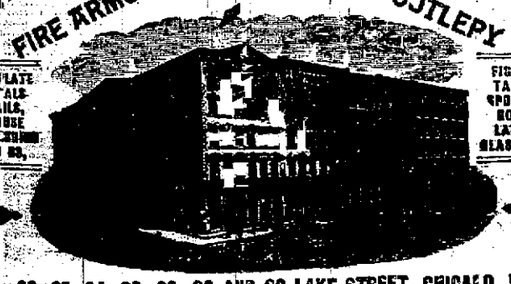
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20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 AND 32 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

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The Wholesale Wine and Whisky Merchants
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Sole Agents of the Most Celebrated Brand of
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Peruvian Bitters. Ph. Best Milwaukee Beer.
Delbeck & Co. Delmonico Champagnes.
THE BEST TONIC.

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SPECIAL AGENT —FOR— SPALDING'S BASE BALL GOODS.
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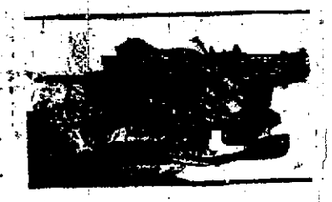
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The best and fastest thresher in America, and a machine that stands without a rival. The ADVANCE Thresher has NEVER been REPLACED by any other machine on the Coast, but has replaced several others that HAVE FAILED to fill WARRANTEE. Why get some OLD STYLE machine because it is cheap when you can get an ADVANCE on the start and do good work in any kind of grain. You do not have to cut and try with the ADVANCE, but start your power, then commence threshing at once. I take the liberty of referring you to the following parties owning ADVANCE Threshers (without their knowledge): Dr. H. A. Davis, Harrisburg, after using most of the season trying to run a cheap machine, bought an ADVANCE and averaged 2206 bushels per day. M. F. White & Co., Dixie, same experience, but after getting an ADVANCE averaged 2946 bushels per day. Knox Bros., Albany, with a little 28-inch machine averaged 3650 bushels per day. Henry T. Bold, Spangle, writes, after trying a ——— machine the best part of the season bought an ADVANCE. Was then able to run without a blacksmith and carpenter shop. The ENGINE is guaranteed to pull more than any other, and will outtravel all others on the road. If you hear any loud boasts, please tell the parties the ADVANCE THRESHER and ENGINE are sold on their merits entirely. And I am willing to prove all I claim in any field at any time. Do not be humbugged by buying any machine until you see the ADVANCE. I also handle steam fitting goods iron pipe, laundry machinery and many other specialties. Send for catalogue of what you want.

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TYPEWRITERS.
ANY KIND OF PAPER MAY BE USED ON THE TYPEWRITER; BUT TO PRODUCE THE BEST RESULTS, IT IS NECESSARY THAT THE PAPER SHOULD HAVE CERTAIN QUALITIES OF FINISH AND STOCK THAT ARE NOT FOUND IN ORDINARY STYLES. WE OFFER A LINE OF PAPERS THAT CANNOT BE SURPASSED FOR THE TYPEWRITER. ALL IMITATIONS FALL SHORT OF THIS HIGH STANDARD. WE SOLICIT THE TRADE OF ALL WHO WISH THE HIGHEST CLASS OF GOODS AT REASONABLE PRICES.
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Typewriter Supplies and Attachments.
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WELLS'
Sarsaparilla.
Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potash.
The best Purifier and tonic alterative in use.
IT CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Catarrh, Scrofula, Tumors, Salt Rheum and Mercurial Pains.
It invigorates the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, relieving DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION. It restores the APPETITE, INCREASES and hardens the FLESH.
It stimulates the LIVER AND KIDNEYS to healthy action, PURIFIES THE BLOOD and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION.
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Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."
"The annual consumption of this favourite beverage, which, it is stated, now exceeds twelve million bottles, affords a striking proof of the widespread demand which exists for table water of absolute purity, and it is satisfactory to know that wherever one travels, in either hemisphere, it is to be met with; it is ubiquitous, and should now be known as the 'cosmopolitan table water'—'Quod ab omnibus, quod ubique.'"
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, Aug. 25, 1888.
Of all Grocers, Druggists, and Mineral Water Dealers.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., Portland.

Fine Table Wines
From our Celebrated Orleans Vineyard
Grand Lumber Bay & Co
Producers of the
WINE
IVA VINEYARD, 630 Washington St. SAN FRANCISCO.

Pyle's Pearline Possesses Peculiar Purifying Properties. Prudent People Purchase Pyle's Pearline. Press and Public Pronounce Pearline Perfect.
KIDNEY and all urinary troubles easily, quickly and safely cured by DOCUTA Capsules. Never had cases cured in seven days. Sold $1 50 per box, all druggists or by mail from Docuta Mfg Co., 113 White street, N. Y. Full Directions.

Furniture, Stoves, Ranges, Carpets.
CHEAPEST ON EARTH.
New Store! New Goods! New Prices! To introduce ourselves we will sell you goods cheaper than any one west of Chicago.
Parlor Suits, plush, regular price $55, for $38.
Bedroom Suits, antique, 7 pieces, regular price $30, for $19.75.
Cane Seat Chairs, sek, regular price $7.50, for $4.75.
Hall Trees, Solid Oak, Grand Rapids, regular price $18, for $11.
Sideboards, Solid Oak, Grand Rapids, regular price $30, for $22.50.
Brussels Tapestry, regular price $1, for 55c.
Carpet, Extra Superfine Ingrain, per yard, regular price 75c, for 45c.
Body Brussel, regular price $1.25, for 85c.
Cook Stoves, No. 7, square, regular price $10, for $7.
Cook Stove, No. 8, square, large size, regular price $15, for $10.
Ranges, best and cheapest.
Folding Beds, regular price $45, for $27.
Folding Bed Lounges, $12; sold elsewhere at $18.

VANCOUVER BURNING.

An Appeal to Portland For Aid--Prompt Response.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE COAST

Death of a Pioneer—The Tacoma Embezzler—Villard's Movements—The Wheat Fleet—Gorham in San Francisco.

VANCOUVER, W. T., June 22, 2:10 A. M.—A fierce fire, which broke out shortly before 2 o'clock, is now raging with constantly increasing volume. The local fire department is powerless to stay the progress of the flames. The following appeal for aid has just been sent:

To Chief Morgan, Portland Fire Department:

Send us two engines immediately. The town is burning up. BROWN, Mayor.

The fire is now in close proximity to the telegraph office and the operator is making preparations to tear out his instruments.

3:15 A. M.—The Exchange hotel, Commercial bank and four restaurants are gone. The fire is going toward the wharves.

As soon as Chief Morgan received the dispatch he drove to Ash street dock, the watchman there called up Captain Fronp by telephone who gave orders for steam to be got up on the Ocklahama at once and he would come down to take her to Vancouver. The light of the fire at 3 o'clock reddened the northern horizon, showing that the fire was an extensive one. As THE OREGONIAN goes to press Chief Morgan is getting his engines down to the boat and THE OREGONIAN reporters have started for Vancouver in a buggy.

TACOMA NEWS ITEMS.

Death of a Pioneer—Tacoma's Contributions to Johnstown and Seattle.

TACOMA, W. T., June 21.—Judge Allyn, of the district court, has issued a restraining order to prevent C. L. Hadley, from damming up Clover creek, from which the Tacoma Light and Water Company gets a part of its supply of water for this city. The company will ask to have the order made permanent.

A cricket club has been organized here, and will play their first match on Hunt's prairie to-morrow. A match has been arranged with the Astoria team on the 24th inst.

Richard Kennedy, one of the oldest settlers in Pierce county, died at the Fanny Paddock hospital yesterday afternoon, aged 60 years. He settled on the prairie south of Tacoma twenty-five years ago. He will be buried to-morrow.

W. D. Tyler, treasurer of the fund for the Johnstown sufferers, wired Governor Beaver to-day to draw on him for $2400. One thousand one hundred dollars has already been sent, making Tacoma's contribution $3500. Tacoma sent $2,000 in cash and $3000 worth of provisions to the relief of Seattle.

Charles Crocker and a party of Southern Pacific officials are in the city in a private car.

John Armstrong, third officer of the steam collier San Pedro, plying between here and San Francisco, who died of injuries received on the collier last week, was kept by the undertaker until the vessel returned, that his comrades might take a last look at the remains, which was done by them to-day. He will be buried to-morrow.

THE TACOMA EMBEZZLER.

Young Foster Supposed to Have Been Led Astray by a Variety Actress.

TACOMA, W. T., June 21.—William H. Foster, bookkeeper and clerk for E. L. Sawyer & Co., real estate agents of this city, who was arrested at Victoria yesterday, left town last Saturday. His accounts with the firm were all right, his defalcation amounting to nearly $1000, a part of which is secured, Mr. Sawyer says, by indorsing Mr. Sawyer's name on a bank check.

Chief of Police Chesney was notified and he wired the authorities in Victoria and Vancouver. Foster has waived extradition, and a special officer will bring him here by to-morrow's boat.

Young Foster is from Faribault, Minn., and he came here last January. He is supposed to have eloped with Gracie Robinson, a variety actress and box worker, who has been missing from the Theater Comique ever since Foster's disappearance. It was known that Foster was fond of the girl.

R. W. Dickson, one of the firm, is now on his way to San Francisco.

NEWS ITEMS FROM SALEM.

Articles of Incorporation Filed With the Secretary of State.

SALEM, Or., May 21.—Articles of incorporation were filed to-day at the secretary of state's office by the Oak Plain Grange Building Association, the object being to deal in real estate and a general improvement business; capita stock, $1000; Jonas Davis, J. R. Davis, E. B. Springer, incorporators; place of business, Shedds, Linn county. Articles were also filed for the Hop Ring Company, the object being for benevolent and charitable purposes among the Chinese; capital stock, $500; place of business, Portland; Chu Goon, Ham Dick, Chu Shew, Ah Foo, Lee Don and Lu Ho, incorporators.

W. C. Embree, superintendent of the Gurney Oil Company, W. A. Freeman, a liveryman, and James McCune, a contractor, all of Tacoma, have been in this neighborhood for a few days purchasing horses. They have bought twenty-three head in this county. This is the great center for good horses.

At Croston ferry, a few miles above Salem, last night, a farmer named Dove was driving a horse and wagon on the ferry, when the animal backed off into the river and drowned. Mr. Dove, who is old, had a hard time getting out. The wagon and harness were afterwards fished out.

C. J. Curdie, of Astoria, has appointed notary public to-day.

VICTORIA NEWS ITEMS.

Arrival of the Crocker Party on a Visit to the Union Mines.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 21.—The Crocker party arrived here this evening and will proceed Sunday to Comox to visit the Union mines, in which the Southern Pacific is interested. The collier San Mateo, which will arrive Sunday, will take the first cargo of coal from the new mines. So far, $500,000 have been spent in opening them out.

The Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of this province will open its session to-morrow afternoon.

William Foster, the defaulting confidential clerk, will leave in the morning in charge of a deputy marshal for Tacoma.

The debentures, the latest to go of Victoria City, have been purchased by Robert Ward for 91 03/4. They bear interest at 5 per cent.

James Ward, 72 years old, was found dead in bed this morning. Deceased was miserly in his habits and left considerable property.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Colonel Beebe Accepts an Invitation, (but Mutiny is in the Air.)

VANCOUVER, W. T., June 21.—Company H, First regiment, N. G. W., returned here this morning from Seattle. They report having had pretty stiff duty while there and are glad to be back again.

Colonel Beebe has accepted, for the First regiment of the O. N. G., the invitation to come over here on the Fourth and take a band in the sham battle. The preparations for the celebration are now nearly completed.

VILLARD'S MOVEMENTS.

He Refuses to Discuss His Plans With Reference to Spokane Falls.

COLFAX, W. T., June 21.—The Villard party arrived here last night and left this morning for Moscow. Mr. Villard took a stroll through the city and expressed himself well pleased with the prospects and condition of the town.

VILLARD AT SPOKANE FALLS.

SPOKANE FALLS, June 21.—Henry Villard and party arrived here by special train this afternoon and remained several hours. They were met by a committee of the Board of Trade and driven over the city in carriages. Villard refused to discuss the plans of the company with reference to this city, which is the heaviest shipping point between Minneapolis and the Pacific coast, but has suffered greatly on account of discrimination. President Oakes is expected to-night.

FROM SALEM.

A Disastrous Runaway—The Albany & Astoria Railroad.

SALEM, June 21.—A report was received this evening that a team belonging to F. X. Matthieu, of Butteville, ran away to-day, seriously injuring three or four members of the family, one probably fatally. No particulars have been received.

The Albany & Astoria Railroad Company filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state this evening; capital stock, $1,000,000; object, to build and operate a railroad from Astoria to Albany; place of business, Albany; incorporators, James S. Cowan, E. J. Lamming, Charles Pfeiffer, John Schaneer and W. B. Barr.

THE SAN FRANCISCO RELIEF FUND.

A Debate Among the Members of the Committee Concerning Its Distribution.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—At a meeting of the executive committee for the collection of relief funds this afternoon, a motion was made to transmit the remainder of the funds in the hands of the treasurer to Seattle.

W. T. Garrett opposed the motion, thinking that we had some charities at home which it would do well to help. Louis Sloss said that the committee had no authority to devote money for any other cause than those of Seattle and Johnstown. He offered an amendment to send $5000 to Seattle, and to keep the balance to await further emergencies. The amendment of Sloss was carried unanimously.

It was also agreed not to send any more money to Johnstown for the present.

It was the sense of the committee that the chairman should write to Judge Lewis, of Seattle, and ask for a more detailed account of affairs up there than can be given by telegraph.

GORHAM, THE POLITICAN.

He Is at Present in San Francisco on a Visit to His Brother.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—George C. Gorham, the widely known politician, is at present in the city visiting his brother, Charles M. Gorham, the coiner of the mint.

It has been many years since Gorham was in San Francisco. He says that he is not out here on any political or public business. He opposed Harrison's nomination and election, because he feared Blaine's ascendency. Gorham asserts that he is still a radical republican.

In 1867 he ran for governor of California, but was defeated. For eleven years he was secretary of the United States senate. From 1880 to 1884 he was editor of the *National Republican*.

He is now engaged in writing the life of Edward M. Stanton, Lincoln's secretary of war.

A SENSATIONAL MURDER TRIAL.

A Mother Who Killed a Professor Suspected of Outraging Her Child.

SAN BERNARDINO, June 21.—The trial of Mrs. Penman for the murder of Professor Sullivan, was resumed to-day. Dr. Dickey testified that he examined Mrs. Penman's little girl, and thought she had been tampered with.

Mrs. Penman was put on the stand and related how, after her daughter had told her that Sullivan had hurt her, she followed him up and shot him. She said she thought she did right and would do it again. This closed the testimony for the defense.

Both sides have rested their case this evening and the arguments will begin to-morrow morning.

A SUICIDE'S CRIME.

Before Taking His Own Life He Shot His Landlady.

SANTA BARBARA, June 21.—This morning I. E. Henderson, aged 25, shot his landlady, Mrs. Ai Donegian, in the breast, and then suicided by shooting himself in the mouth. Henderson was arrested for drunkenness yesterday and it is supposed that he shot the woman for causing trouble. The woman may recover.

It is reported that Henderson wished to marry his landlady, but that she declined his suit on the ground of having a husband living in Ensenada, who left her some years ago, but they were never legally separated. The lady's physician says she will recover from her wound.

NATURAL GAS AT STOCKTON.

One Well Supplies More than the Entire City Consumes.

STOCKTON, June 21.—The company laying pipes for furnishing natural gas to the public to-night lighted the gas in the business portion of the city. From inch and a quarter pipes, gas was turned into a ten-inch pipe, raised in the air, and a flame ten inches in diameter shot up and burned all night. The flow from this well is 80,000 feet every twenty-four hours, more than all Stockton uses.

THE ARBAUGH DISASTER.

A Verdict of Manslaughter Against Five Railway Employes.

ARMAGH, June 21.—The jury in the case of the five railway employes charged with causing the great disaster by which seventy-five persons were killed, brought in a verdict of manslaughter.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS EACH.

The Canyon Diablo, Arizona, Train Robbers Sentenced to Prison.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., June, 21.—Chief Justice Wright yesterday sentenced Dan Harwick, William Stiren and James Halford, the Canyon Diablo train robbers, to twenty-five years each in the penitentiary.

Crime and Misdemeanor at Albany.

ALBANY, Or., June 21.—J. M. Schlosser was to-day sentenced to thirteen days in the city jail for using abusive language to his divorced wife.

A young man giving the name of George R. Lee, representing himself as advance agent of Wallack's Comedy company, has been operating a confidence game in this city, securing about $40. He left to-day without paying his board bill, and was arrested this evening at Tangent and brought back to this city.

A Fatal Quarrel.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 21.—Last night in Block & Bibo's store at Grants, on the A. & P. road, ninety miles west of here, a row occurred between the proprietors and some cowboys, in which Erel Hudson was killed and E. H. Braziel dangerously shot through the shoulder. Hudson was 28 years old and from Ohio; Braziel was 25 and from Austin, Tex. The wounded man was brought to this city to-day.

Floods in France.

PARIS, June 21—Rivers have overflowed their banks and partially submerged the town of Bur-Le-Duc and the surrounding country. Many houses are destroyed and crops and vineyards ruined.

Secure a sound mind, which seldom goes with out a sound digestion, by using the genuine Angostura Bitters, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

THE WORK OF A FIEND

Two Men, Two Women, and a Little Girl Murdered.

ON THE JUDITH RIVER, MONTANA.

A Man Suspected of the Crime Now in Prison, but in Danger of Lynching—The Victims Evidently Well-to-do.

HELENA, June 21.—News of a wholesale murder on the Judith river has just been brought in. Last Saturday the dead body of a woman was found about twenty miles from Lewiston. Since then the bodies of four others have been found near where the first woman was. All had been shot in the back, except that of a little girl, evidently strangled. There were cuts on the heads of the men, apparently done with an ax.

From the condition of the bodies, it is supposed they were killed a week or ten days ago.

A sheep herder named Houston saw a man driving three horses to a wagon. As he approached, the driver left the team, and told him he was looking for a place to camp. He was in a place where there was no wagon road, and the country was very rough. It is supposed that this man was the murderer, and had the bodies in the wagon to cast in the river unobserved.

There are two stories about the tragedy. Telegraphic reports received at 1 o'clock from Benton stated that the supposed murderer passed through Big Sandy, four days ago, saying he was going to Dakota.

Information from Stanford is to the effect that he sold his outfit there and fled across the northern boundary.

The names of the persons killed are Joseph Kurtz and wife, Ed Briggs and wife, and a little girl from Spring Valley, Minn. They were evidently wealthy people, as the women were all dressed in stylish clothes and wore valuable jewels.

THE MURDERER CAPTURED.

Later news from Great Falls says the officials, after chasing a man named James Wilber for three days, finally captured him near Cascade. He had been traveling in a wagon with his wife. Wilber was preparing breakfast when he saw the officers and attempted to get his gun. He was covered and surrounded, and was lodged in the jail at Great Falls. It is probable that he will be lynched. He is a desperado of the worst type. He killed a herder in Wyoming one long ago. The evidence against him and the detailed circumstances of his flight prove conclusively that he is the man who committed the crime.

A FALSE FRIEND.

He Betrayed a Montana Judge and Ran Away With a Perfidious Woman.

HELENA, Mont., June 21.—Jennie Bratton is the name of a lady with black hair and eyes, moderately good looking, and perhaps about 30 years of age, who figured conspicuously in a little romance which has just come to light, although the events took place several days ago. The heroine had been a resident of Livingston for some time, and numbered among her admirers many of the eligible bachelors in the town. Some time ago she made the acquaintance of a prominent county judge. The acquaintance had ripened into friendship, and as late events have proven into something more on the part of the judge.

Several days ago an old-time friend of the judge from California, Wilkinson by name, stopped in Livingston with the intention of visiting the Park, and of course visited daily at the office of the judge. It was during one of these visits that he was introduced to Miss Jennie, who had called merely to borrow a magazine of the judge which she read regularly.

In just what manner the friendship of Wilkinson and Miss Jennie, mutually formed for each other, took such rapid strides, the judge has never been able to find out. He was told, however, by Wilkinson, who, by the way, claimed to own considerable property in California, and to have had $10,000 in his pocket, that he had concluded to forego his trip to the park a day or two. Since then Wilkinson has started home, accompanied by Miss Jennie, whom he says he will marry as soon as they get there.

The judge, however, unless Jennie's company to a remarkable degree, and don't deny that he had serious intentions concerning her. He says that it was his friend, and a man ever older than himself, who betrayed his confidence.

Wilkinson, however, says he doesn't care what Miss Jennie's past history may be.

TRIALS OF A "JACKET SCALPER."

Convicted of Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—Adolph Ottinger, a railroad ticket scalper on Market street, has been convicted on the charge of obtaining money by false pretenses.

The testimony adduced to-day before the police court was that one George L. Meyers had purchased a ticket from Colorado Springs to Portland, Oregon. Instead of going on to his destination, he abandoned the route at Sacramento and came to this city on a local train, purchasing an additional ticket for the trip. His Portland ticket he sold to Ottinger, who in turn disposed of it May 12 to L. Lambert, a Port Townsend furniture dealer, for $10.

Lambert was given to understand that it was only necessary to pay local rates to Sacramento, where he could present Meyers's ticket and travel on to Portland. At Sacramento Lambert was told by the conductor of the north-bound train that his ticket was only a conductor's slip, issued five days before, and only good until that evening at the hour of midnight. The conductor expressed his willingness to carry his passenger until that hour, after which he would have to pay fare for the remaining distance to Portland. Lambert returned to San Francisco and caused Ottinger's arrest, with the result stated.

Ottinger was fined $100.

Judge Lawler held that to sell a ticket purchased by one person to another was, in view of the contract on the ticket, an imposition on the railroad company. An appeal will be taken by Ottinger.

THE WHEAT FLEET.

A Large Tonnage at the Beginning of the Season Than That of Last Year.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—Ten vessels were loaded with wheat in the first twenty days of the current month, and 278 since July, 1888. At least five more will be cleared before the end of the month, and possibly ten. There are now thirty-one vessels, of 49,600 tons, in port now under engagement to load flour and grain. A year ago the engaged wheat tonnage in port was only 138,000 tons. The difference between the engaged tonnage for wheat now and a year ago is almost as great as the difference between the free tonnage on the respective dates.

If no more vessels should be added to the wheat fleet between now and the end of the month, this port would begin a new cereal year with a larger loading fleet than it began the year now closing.

One of the engaged ships takes a full cargo of barley to New York, another loads wheat for Brazil, and another wheat for Australia. All of the others load wheat for Europe. One of these is already full, another is loading a cargo of flour at Vallejo, and ten others are at Port Costa, loading wheat or waiting their turn to load.

No cure-all or untried remedy will cure as does Simmons Liver Regulator.

Purchase your tickets and reserve your sleeping car accommodation at No. 121 First street, corner Washington. Agent Northern Pacific Railroad.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

BUNCOMBE GALORE

A Bombastic Letter in Defense of Patrick Egan.

THAYER, OF NEBRASKA, ITS AUTHOR.

The American Enemies of Home Rule, in Their Opposition to the Chilian Appointment, Arouse a Western Hornet.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 21.—Governor Thayer, upon receiving a request from the British-American Association of Boston that he assist in securing the recall of Minister Egan from Chile, wrote a letter rebuking that organization sharply for attempting to blacken the name of Mr. Egan. The governor defends the minister warmly and is very bitter in his denunciation of the course of the association.

This letter is addressed to John Low, secretary of the British American association, Boston. Governor Thayer acknowledges the receipt of their communication, and quotes portions of their protests in which Mr. Egan and the administration are scored vigorously. Among other things, the protest says that "the appointment is insulting to the national dignity and ability of the 65,000,000 of people comprising this great republic, for it virtually proclaims to the world that of all its sons to the manor born, and otherwise, there was not to be found one so well qualified to represent his great American nation in the progressive state of Chile as this fugitive from the power of British justice."

Governor Thayer, in reply, says: "Why a document containing such sentiments should have been addressed to me is beyond comprehension, for I certainly have never given any intimation of entertaining such views, and I could not have believed before its receipt that there were intelligent persons, making claim to respectability, who would proclaim such atrocious sentiments. They are insulting to every citizen of the republic. They are abhorrent to every sense of justice, liberty and fair play. They are degrading to humanity and are a disgrace to the country, and I denounce them and their authors with unmeasured indignation, and they should be held up to public reprobation.

"Who constituted you and your associates judges of the motives and actions of men? Thank God they are not responsible to such intolerably insolent bigots as you and your associates have proved yourselves to be. I have known Patrick Egan ever since he located in the city of Lincoln years ago. He had always proved himself an upright, honorable man; a good citizen in every respect. You can no more tarnish his reputation with your vile slanders than the foul bird of night can assail the eagle. To vent your rage and your venom at Egan's appointment you have seized the weapons of a defeated, despised and unprincipled slanderer—yea, of a vile London cast, and you call him by opprobrious names, which fact always furnishes evidence that the party using them is completely worsted in support of a bad cause.

"You say Mr. Egan is a politic, Arab. I say he is an honorable and honored American citizen, and take pleasure in reminding you that he is every extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the great republic of the United States to the foremost representative of South America. You say he is a fugitive from the power of British justice. You mistake. You should have written British injustice. You say the conduct of Patrick Egan is now under investigation by a special commission of British judges as to participation in what every civilized state brands as crime against life and property. Have you so soon forgotten how completely and overwhelmingly Patrick Egan shattered one of the most dastardly and damning conspiracies to blacken his own name and the good name of Parnell that ever was concocted, which exposure sent one of the conspirators to death and left the others to the condemnation of the civilized world?

"The sentiments and tone of your protest smack more of London *Times* influence and the dark ages than of enlightenment and liberal tendencies toward a free government of the Nineteenth century. I doubt not if you had lived in those times the rack, the torture and inquisition would have been your instrumentalities for speeding liberal principles and securing home rule.

"You designate yourselves as members of the British American Association. We are all American people. We are are no 'if and 'all' people. We respect Britons when they respect themselves and observe the adage of 'minding one's own business.' Please bear in mind that you are living in the nineteenth century, under the influence of enlightened American civilization, in which the matter of civil freedom has been proclaimed throughout the land, and to all the inhabitants thereof, where enjoyment, without dictation from any source, of political and religious freedom is guaranteed to all, where a man is believed to be innocent until proven guilty; where justice can be relied upon generally to be impartial, although Chicago's coroner and jury spent weeks in trying to fasten the murder of Dr. Cronin upon Alexander Sullivan, rather than in trying to ascertain who is guilty of the awful crime of his taking off; where a man is not hounded and persecuted because he seeks to obtain free speech and home rule for his native land.

"I respectfully advise you to ane some other calling than the circulation of the protest to which I have adverted.

JOHN M. THAYER."

THE FIRST REGIMENT REWARDED.

The Seattle Council Places $6000 at Its Disposal.

SEATTLE, June 21.—The city council, at a meeting to-night, passed resolutions complimentary to the First regiment o. the National Guard, for services rendered during the two weeks succeeding the fire, and placed at the disposal of the regiment $6000 to be used for the benefit of the regiment. Any attempt to fix the value of the services rendered by the regiment is expressly disclaimed in the resolutions. The money will be turned over to Colonel Haines, and will be used for the benefit of the regiment.

SEATTLE NOTES.

SEATTLE, June 21.—Colonel J. Haines has forwarded to General John Gibbon at Vancouver, a letter very complimentary to Lieutenant Kimball, U. S. A., who rendered very valuable aid to the militia during their time of service. At a meeting of the council it was decided to allow Sells Brothers' circus to play inside the city limits, reversing a former informa. decision to grant no license. George Lewis, of the relief committee, urged the council to grant a license. He said that just because the town had burned down it was not to be expected that the inhabitants should give up all amusements.

The council also formally adopted a replat of the city, substantially as decided upon before.

George W. Prescott, of the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, arrived in the city several days ago.

Colonel Fred Crocker and W. E. Brown, of the Southern Pacific railroad, are expected to-morrow.

MURDER TRIALS AT MURRAY.

A Case To Be Called To-Day That Has Excited Wide Interest.

SPOKANE FALLS, June 21.—J. C. Oland, colored, was convicted to-day at Murray, Idaho, of murder in the first degree, for killing Charles Porter at Mullan last January.

The case against John McCormick, late auditor of the Coeur d'Alene railway, for killing James Gordon at Osburn last September, will be called to-morrow. It excites great interest in the Coeur d'Alenes, because the indictment is chiefly due to Judge Logan's special charge to the grand jury.

A RIOT IN BOHEMIA.

A Number of Lives Lost, Houses Wrecked and Burned—Etc.

VIENNA, June 21.—Striking miners at Kladno, Bohemia, engaged in a riot last night. Gendarmes fired on the rioters and killed two and wounded twelve. Further trouble is feared. Three battalions of troops have been sent to the scene.

Dispatches from Kladno report the rioting is still going on. The mob has wrecked the municipal buildings and law courts and liberated the prisoners who had been arrested. The rioters then invaded the residence of the director of the mines. Some of the occupants were driven from the house, while others barricaded themselves in a bed room. The rioters, finding it impossible to break down the barricade, set fire to the house and departed. The occupants narrowly escaped from the director's residence.

The mob then proceeded to the house of the mayor, which they treated in a similar manner.

Every shop in town is closed and the inhabitants are panic-stricken.

LEAGUE GAMES.

Chicago, Indianapolis and New York the Winners Yesterday.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Base hits—Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 6. Errors—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 6. Umpire—Curry. Batteries—Chicago, Krock and Darling; Philadelphia, Gleason and Clements.

THE HOOSIERS AGAIN DEFEAT THE SENATORS.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 21.—Indianapolis, 8; Washington, 3. Base hits—Indianapolis, 9; Washington, 11; Errors—Indianapolis, 1; Washington, 13. Umpire—Lynch. Batteries—Indianapolis, Boyle and Buckley; Washington, Hiddock and Daly.

A BIG SCORE FOR NEW YORK.

CLEVELAND, June 21.—Cleveland, 6; New York, 17. Base hits—Cleveland, 11; New York, 14. Errors—Cleveland, 7; New York, 5. Umpire—McQuaid. Batteries—Cleveland, Sprague and Sutcliffe; New York, Keefe and Ewing.

GAME POSTPONED.

PITTSBURG, June 21.—The Pittsburg-Boston game was postponed to-day on account of rain.

ASSOCIATION GAMES.

LOUISVILLE, June 21.—St. Louis, 7; Louisville, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Athletic, 3; Columbus, 0.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—Cincinnati, 9; Kansas City, 2.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.

BRIGHTON BEACH, June 21.—The track was in fine condition to-day.

Five-eighths of a mile—John Atwood won in 1:01¼, Centura second, May Queen third.

Three-fourths of a mile—Long Jack won in 1:16, Pericles second, Gracie third.

Three-fourths of a mile—Souvenir won in 1:16¼, Vandergrift second, Ocean third.

Seven-eighths of a mile—Tipstaff won in 1:30, Reveller second, Longitude third.

Mile and an eighth—Dead heat between Tattler and Bonnie S. for first place in 1:56¾, J. J. O. B. next.

Mile—Ballston won in 1:44, Carnegie second, Pelham third.

KANSAS CITY RACES.

KANSAS CITY, June 21.—The track was heavy to-day.

Mile and seventy yards—The Elk won, Entry second, Leman third; time 1:57¼.

Three-fourths of a mile—Jess Armstrong won, Irene second, Shannondale third; time 1.24.

Mile and one-sixteenth—Bonnie King won; Albert Stull, second; Entry third; time 2:00¾.

Mile and an eighth—Madelin won; Stony Montgomery second; J. T. Third; time 2:05¾.

Seven furlongs—Valejo won; Lulu Foster second, Hiram third; time: 1.33¼.

CALIFORNIA NEWS ITEMS.

Explosion of a Soda Water Generator.

SACRAMENTO, June 21.—Shortly before noon to-day, a soda water generator in a wholesale establishment on K street blew up with an explosion like the report of a cannon. The generator, fountains and wooden rack which had held them were totally wrecked and broken. Bottles were sent flying in all directions. The loss will aggregate several hundred dollars. The explosion doubtless resulted from the generator being overcharged with gas.

The Huntington System.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—R. T. Colburn, the attorney for the Huntington system, is quoted as saying with reference to the report that the Central Pacific would either lease or buy the Colorado Midland and Denver, Rio Grande & Western: "We have not bought, nor have we leased the Denver, Rio Grande & Western, but something may happen if the Union Pacific builds a connection from the Oregon Short Line through California."

Personal and General Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—W. G. Van Horn, president of the Canadian Pacific, who has been inspecting the Northwest territory, is expected here to-morrow.

The trial of Wong Gim Hop, for the murder of another Chinaman, was concluded this morning. The jury, after a few minutes' absence, returned a verdict of not guilty.

A Dairyman Murdered.

TRUCKEE, June 21.—Two dairymen employed by Henry Fessler, three miles southeast of Truckee, quarreled this afternoon and one shot the other, killing him instantly. The murderer then shot at Fessler and fired twice at George Schaeffer, jr. Fessler and Schaeffer came to town, and reported the case, but the murderer has not been arrested yet.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The American Pharmaceutical Association will meet in its thirty-seventh annual session in this city next Monday. It is expected that over 500 members from all parts of the United States will be in attendance.

Crushed to Death by a Log.

EUREKA, June 21.—Frank Friel, a lumberman, was to-day on top of a large log engaged in splitting it with wedges, when suddenly the log opened, letting him in between the two halves. One of the halves fell on him, crushing him to death.

Murder in the First Degree.

OROVILLE, June 21.—The jury in the case of Mulling, charged with the murder of John Moore, two years ago, brought in a verdict this evening of murder in the first degree, and penalty of life imprisonment.

Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—Arrived—Steamer Walla Walla, Victoria; steamer Venture, Coos bay.

Cleared—British steamer Wellington, Nanaimo.

Brice's Son in Disgrace.

EXETER, N. H., June 21.—Stuart M. Brice, son of Calvin S. Brice, chairman of the national democratic committee, a student at Phillips academy, has been expelled for disobeying the orders of the faculty. He was to have been graduated from the academy this week, but his diploma was withheld, and he was not permitted to take part in the class day exercises, notwithstanding his name appeared on the programme as class historian.

A Negro Ravisher Shot to Death.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 21.—Andy Caldwell, an escaped negro lunatic, attempted to-day to ravish a white woman near Ridgewater. In the scuffle the woman's daughter was seriously wounded by a shot fired by the negro. The escaped, but was afterwards captured. A mob took him from the sheriff later and shot him to death.

General Cameron's Condition.

LANCASTER, Pa., June 21.—General Simon Cameron's condition is reported unchanged. His entire right side is paralyzed, but he is conscious.

A message from General Cameron's bedside this afternoon says there is no change and no hope for his recovery.

Shoe Makers on a Strike.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., June 21.—The stitchers, cutters and lasters at the Sampson shoe factory have struck, and the shop has shut down. It is feared the strike will become general and include all the shops in town. Wages were reduced last winter and the men want a new schedule. The shops have large orders.

A Train Robber Captured.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 21.—Carl F. Hollin telegraphed from Hornsow, Tex., today, that he had caught J. J. Smith, the Arizona train robber, who some weeks ago jumped from a car window near Trinidad, Colo., and that he was only waiting for requisition papers to start back with the prisoner.

The Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Official returns have been received from every county in the state. The majority against the prohibition amendment is 189,020. The majority against suffrage amendment providing for the repeal of the poll-tax qualification is 235,540.

Tickets to and From Europe.

Excursion tickets to Paris sold at Northern Pacific ticket office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

Reservations on any steamship line in the Atlantic service to Europe can be secured at Northern Pacific ticket office, no 121 First street, corner Washington.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

Another Batch of Appointments by the President.

AN OREGON MAN TO ALASKA

The Civil Service Amendment—A Maritime Exhibition—Mrs. Hayes Stricken by Paralysis—Disastrous Storms.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The president to-day made the following appointments:

Orville T. Porter, of Oregon, United States marshal of the district of Alaska.

Wm. H. Di nond, superintendent of the mint at San Francisco.

Pearce B. Ellis, assayer of the mint at Carson, Nevada.

Frank Mason, of Ohio, consul-general at Frankfort.

Charles B. Trail, of Maryland, consul at Marseilles.

H. G. Knowles, of Delaware, consul at Bordeaux.

General W. H. Dimond was born in 1840. After finishing his education he entered the mercantile pursuit, but on the breaking out of the war offered his services and was made a captain and assistant adjutant general of volunteers, and was assigned to the Tenth army corps with the Department of the South.

At the close of the war he became connected with Huntington, Hopkins & Co., but since 1873 had been a member of the firm of Williams, Dimond & Co.

He was commissioned lieutenant colonel in the N. G. C., and later, general of the Second brigade by Governor Perkins. He was reappointed to the latter position by Governor Stoneman and was also made a member of the police commission.

He is a leading member of the George H. Thomas post, No. 2, G. A. R., and is commander of the department of California in the military order of the Loyal Legion.

THE REMOVAL OF POSTMASTERS.

First Assistant Clarkson Has Something to Say on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—First Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson, in answer to an inquiry, said: "It should be remembered that if President Cleveland had not appointed democrats in place of republicans there would be very few democrats for the present administration to remove in order to make room for the republicans now being appointed. There is another thing which is not generally known, and that is that nearly all of the democratic postmasters who are now being removed are losing their places on the reports of the inspectors on the conduct of their offices, and in every instance the inspector who makes the report is a democrat, for the very good reason that we have very few republican inspectors to make reports.

THE CIVIL SERVICE AMENDMENT.

Many ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors Will Be Reinstated in Their Old Positions.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—It is stated that the action of the president in signing the amendment to the civil service rules which permits the reinstatement of ex-Union soldiers and sailors who have been discharged from the civil service without examination will result in the reappointment of fifteen or twenty postoffice inspectors, who were removed during the last administration.

Chief Postoffice Inspector Rathbone says that this service at present contains about 140 democrats to ten republicans.

It will be remembered that the last administration applied the civil service rules to this branch of the government, and soon after nearly all the republicans were turned out.

The change in the rules will also have a decided effect in the appointment of clerks in the railway mail service, and will probably remove the necessity of calling on the commission for certified lists for some time to come. It is estimated that it makes eligible for reappointment in the civil service between two and three hundred ex-soldiers, who were dismissed solely because they were republicans.

A MARITIME EXHIBITION.

The Purpose Is to Illustrate Our Need of a Merchant Marine.

NEW YORK, June 21.—An international maritime exhibition will be opened in the Madison Square gardens September 21 and close on October 26. The object of the exhibition is to try to convince the people of the United States that to maintain the dignity and prosperity of the nation we must have our own ships, manned by our own captains and our own sailors, who will go into all ports of the world and make market for all our surplus products.

The maritime exhibition proposes, with the co-operation of firms and corporations principally engaged in building, furnishing and equipping ships, etc., to bring together samples of the productions of over 200 distinct industries in this country associated in the construction and selling of ships. These will be matched in friendly rivalry with those of other nations, presenting for contrast American and foreign machinery, appliances, models of war and merchant vessels, etc. Commodious rooms will be assigned to France and Germany. The United States and Great Britain will occupy the main floor, and machinery hall, which will be devoted to displaying machinery in motion, will be at Fourth avenue.

MRS. HAYES PARALYZED.

At 9 O'clock Last Night She Was Unconscious.

CLEVELAND, June 21.—Mrs. Hayes, wife of ex-President Hayes, was stricken with apoplexy this afternoon at her home in Fremont, and at 9 o'clock this evening she was unconscious. The attack came on about 4 o'clock while Mrs. Hayes was sitting in her room sewing. A paralysis of the right side resulted, rendering her speechless. Medical help was immediately summoned, but all efforts to restore the lady to consciousness have thus far failed.

General Hayes was on his way home from Columbus at the time and it was 5 o'clock when he arrived in Fremont.

AN EXHIBITION OF NERVE.

The Astonishing Endurance of a Submarine Diver.

BOSTON, June 21.—James Bennett, a submarine diver employed in clearing up Rockport harbor, gave an astonishing exhibition of pluck yesterday.

He was at work under fifteen feet of water, when the chain slipped from a twelve-ton rock and the mass fell back upon his leg, crushing it and pinioning him there. Without giving any signal, of distress, he did the only thing possible—replaced the chain as best he could, and signaled to hoist. A second time it fell. This time it took the poor fellow's leg completely off. With the nerve of a hero he bobbled about until he had secured the chain again and the rock was hoisted.

Then he allowed himself to be raised to the surface. The doctor thinks he will recover.

THE SITUATION AT JOHNSTOWN.

Contrary to Expectation, There Was No Riot Among the Workmen.

JOHNSTOWN, June 21.—There was no trouble among the workmen here in any way to-day, and it seems to be the general belief that the authorities have won the contest, and are masters of the situation. All the saloons in the place were closed to-day, by order of General Hastings.

Thirty two bodies were taken from the wreckage to-day, the largest number found for several days. Besides bodies, several parts of human bodies were found.

A species of hives has broken out among the people here. The ailment seems contagious. On account of the hot weather to-day, the suffering was intense.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT BOSTON.

Three Men Killed and Three Others Fatally Injured.

BOSTON, June 21.—A disastrous fire, accompanied by serious loss of life, occurred this evening in the fireworks establishment of Hever Bros. Three dead bodies have been taken from the ruins and three others received injuries which will probably result fatally. It is feared there may be more victims among the debris.

Shortly after 5 o'clock, while a salesman was waiting on a customer upon the second floor, he saw a flash of flame among some fireworks behind one of the counters. He ran for water, at the same time giving the alarm. The flames spread with almost incredible rapidity, cutting off the escape of several of the men in the upper stories, and in five minutes dense smoke and an almost incessant discharge of fireworks of the different kinds made the building a perfect pandemonium for those confined within its walls.

Albert Gage, aged 22, who was employed in the third story, hung from a window until he was obliged to release his hold, and then fell to the ground, breaking his back. He will probably die.

Charles F. Callahan and Thomas Paine, who were working on the fourth floor, jumped from a window in their fright. Paine was killed, while Callahan's injuries are fatal.

William Brenenstuhl, on the second floor, lost his way and rolled down stairs and was picked up fatally injured.

Samuel Cord was taken out dead.

Another body, that of a boy, has not been yet identified. This completes the casualties so far as known at present.

A large proportion of the $100,000 stock is ruined, but is well insured.

LE CARON, THE SPY.

Dismissed in Disgrace From the Grand Army of the Republic.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Winfield S. Hancock post of the G. A. R. last night tried and summarily dismissed Le Caron, the British spy. The charges against him were that he was unworthy of being a comrade of the other members, and on trial was brought by his testimony given in the Parnell case. Added to this is a story which points to the fact that Le Caron not only spent his time in America in acting as a spy against the Irish revolutionists, but also joined the United States army and the Grand Army of the Republic for the purpose of giving information to the British government.

LeCaron, alias Beach, was dismissed in disgrace. He has a chance to appeal to the department commander of Illinois, and if this fails he can appeal to General William Warner commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. Hancock post has no fear of an appeal.

DISASTROUS STORMS.

Missouri Swept by a Cyclone—A Thunder Storm in Pennsylvania.

ALBANY, Mo., June 21.—A cyclone passed over Northwestern Missouri yesterday afternoon, demolishing a number of dwellings, schoolhouses and other property. The house of H. P. Williams, three miles east of here, was destroyed. William's 9-year-old son and his mother-in-law, Mrs. C. H. Ristpin, were instantly killed. Mrs. Williams was fatally injured, and three children were badly hurt.

The village of Lone Star was nearly destroyed, and two or three persons fatally injured. Many other farmhouses and buildings were destroyed in the vicinity.

A TERRIFIC THUNDER STORM.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 21.—A terrific thunder storm passed over this city this evening, doing much damage. Several houses were struck by lightning and set on fire, and Harry Somers, 8 years old, was killed. George Somers, the father of the boy, was seriously injured.

AN AMERICAN VESSEL FIRED UPON.

The Outrage Perpetrated in a Haytian Bay by Soldiers.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 21.—Captain Fisher, of the schooner Baltic, which has arrived from an Atlantic whaling voyage, reported a thrilling experience in the port of Samana bay, Hayti, on May 13, when several Haytian soldiers, without warning or any known reason, opened fire with rifles on the vessel from shore. He and the crew were compelled to seek safety in the hold, and the firing continued until after dark. Captain Fisher had permission from a general officer of the Haytian troops to take wood and water in Samana bay, and next day demanded an explanation of the outrage. He received no satisfaction, and will appeal to Secretary Blaine. He attributes the attack to the drunken condition of the Haytian troops.

A VILLAGE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Not a Building of Any Consequence Escaped the Flames.

TUCSON, June 21.—Word has been received here of the total destruction of the village of Quijoton, ninety miles southwest of here, by fire. Not a building of any consequence escaped. Stores, saloons, restaurants, lodging houses, all were destroyed, owing to the extreme dry weather and no water supply save by water carts. The fire was irresistible. The cost of the construction of the burnt district was about $50,000. The Towers and Verdugo & Verdugo, merchants, lost about $2000 each.

A DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

An Old Man Loses His Wife and Seven Children in a Flood.

LITTLE ROCK, June 21.—During a heavy rain storm in Van Buren and Conway counties last Saturday night an old man named Emmet Bonn had the misfortune to lose his wife and seven children. The flood was tremendous. The rain near Clinton, the county seat of Van Buren county, on the upper Red River, was heavy, and it was near this place that the distressing accident took place.

A NARROW VICTORY FOR YALE.

The University of Pennsylvania Defeated by One and One-half Lengths.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 21.—An eight-oared four-mile straight-away race between the Yale and University of Pennsylvania varsity crews, was rowed this evening over the Thames river, and was won by Yale by one and one-half lengths. The official time was: Yale, 23:50; Pennsylvania, 23:56.

Interest in the race centered almost wholly in the exhibition given by Yale, as a means of judging her chances in the big race next Friday against Harvard.

Pension and Postal Notes.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—A pension has been granted Thomas Butler, of Washington territory.

The following have been appointed postmasters: Oregon—Shelby, Gilliam county, N. W. Paul, vice M. Anderson resigned. Idaho—Thatcher, Cassia county, John J. Millard, vice H. L. Thatcher removed.

A new postoffice has been established at Meadow Brook, Clackamas county, Or., with Charles Holman as postmaster.

Fatally Stabbed.

MURPHYS, Cal., June 21.—Thomas Dunster was fatally stabbed by George Marks last night on the Stanislaus river near Vallecito. Marks claims that the stabbing was done in self-defense and has surrendered himself.

Colfax Notes.

COLFAX, W. T., June 21.—Crops are suffering severely for want of rain.

George Sutherland, a druggist, of this city, was thrown from a buggy yesterday, sustaining severe injuries.

Arrested for Embezzlement.

PITTSBURG, June 21.—John O. McMasters, ex-assistant cashier of the Farmers' & Mechanics' bank, was arrested to-day on a charge of embezzlement. McMasters is held in $50,000 bail.

Platt and Alger.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Hon. T. C. Platt, of New York, and General R. Alger, of Michigan, and party, arrived here this morning and left this afternoon on their trip to Alaska.

The President Will Be There.

WOODSTOCK, Conn., June 21.—President Harrison has accepted the invitation of Henry C. Bowen to be present at his annual Fourth of July gathering of prominent men.

Some Other Day.

The prodigal of health desires
To pause, sometime in distance;
And he succeeds; but he requires
The coroner's assistance.

But who wants to mend matters in that way?

Drs. Starkey & Palen's office records show over 45,000 different cases in which their compound Oxygen Treatment has been used by physicians in their practice and by invalids independently, to re-arouse nature into activity.

Here are a few of those cured of desperate lung troubles by its use:

THOS. J. BARHOUR, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., August 17, 1888.

MRS. E. N. HUNT, New Rochelle, N. Y., October 6, 1888.

ELLEN ROGERS, 212 Monument street, Baltimore, Maryland.

MRS. R. L. METCALF, Greenfield, Ill.

WALTER E. GLAZIER, Warsaw, N. Y.

MRS. J. ALLEN PARKS, Woodruff, S. C.

O. H. DOWNEY, Churubusco, Ind.

MRS. MARTIN DUBOYCK, West Bolton, Canada.

And thousands of others in all parts of the country.

You may know whom they have cured by sending to Drs. Starkey and Palen for their brochure of 200 pages, it will be forwarded free of charge to any one addressing DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, No. 1529 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., or 120 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal.

POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED

Burke Undoubtedly Concerned in the Cronin Murder.

POWER OF THE CLAN-NA-GAEL

Witnesses Tell of Its Hostility to the Murdered Man and Also of Its Punishing Offending Members.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The Cronin grand jury this morning heard the testimony of Mrs. Phibbin, aunt of Martin Burke, the Winnipeg suspect. She scouted the idea that her nephew was a murderer and described him as a weak, little-brained young man who lacked the courage to engage in a plot of such character. She was unable to enlighten the jury as to Burke's movements about the time previous to the murder, as he had ceased living at her house.

Luke Dillon was once more called to the stand and questioned minutely regarding the inner workings of the Clan-na-Gael, and those of its Chicago members whom he had found to be hostile to Cronin.

Ed Spellman, of Peoria, a prominent distiller, and a district officer of the Clan-na-Gael for the territory of Illinois and Wisconsin, testified in regard to the extent of the organization and the power of the local camps to punish offending members. He stated that the greatest penalty that could be inflicted upon any member under the rules of the organization was expulsion from its ranks, and insisted that if Dr. Cronin had been condemned to death it was contrary to the fundamental principles and practices of the society. Spellman professed a high regard for Cronin and assured the jury that his (Spellman's) desire to ferret out the instigators of the tragedy was shared by all of the leading Clan-na-Gael men in the United States.

The proceedings of to-day close the investigation in the Cronin matter for the time being, but the case will be kept open to give the police opportunity to pursue their investigations, and as witnesses are produced from time to time their test money will be received by the grand jury and filed.

BURKE AGAIN IDENTIFIED.

A Chicago Expressman Picks Him Out of a Line of Fifty-Two Men.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Martin Burke, the Winnipeg suspect, has been positively identified as one of the Williams brothers, who are credited with being Dr. Cronin's slayers. The person who thus identifies Burke is the expressman, Hakan Martinson, who was employed by one of the Williamses to convey the furniture to the fatal college.

The news of Martinson's identification of Burke, and of the circumstances under which Burke was seen by the expressman at Winnipeg, was received to-night in a message to Chief of Police Hubbard from a Winnipeg officer, as follows:

WINNIPEG, June 20.

Martinson instantly and fully identified Burke, picking him out of fifty-two men drawn up in a line in the jail yard, in the presence of the crown attorney and Burke's lawyer. Wire instructions.

Chief Hubbard replied that extradition papers for Burke were now en route, and would be pushed forward with all speed possible.

DEATH OF MRS. M. F. CHAPMAN.

An Estimable Woman Ends a Long Life of Love and Usefulness.

At her home in this city, at 8 o'clock last night, occurred the death of Mrs. Margaret Fee Chapman, wife of Colonel W. W. Chapman. Although she had been ill for eight weeks, her sufferings were light, and her last hours she was attended by her husband, her daughter, Mrs. Brainard, and her sons, Thomas, Arthur L. and Winfield S. Her other living sons, W. W. and H. D., were absent, and not expecting her death.

Mrs. Chapman was a pioneer in three new countries, which are now the states of Illinois, Iowa and Oregon. She was the daughter of Colonel Arthur and Sarah Ingraham and was born in Tyler county, Virginia, January 8, 1816. She was married to Colonel W. W. Chapman when both were very young, on the 1st day of March, 1832, and their first child was born two years later, in Illinois. In 1835 they moved to Iowa, where their children, Thomas, Arthur, William, Mary and Huston were born, and where they lived until the spring of 1847, when they started across the plains for Oregon, reaching their destination, after many hardships, late the same year. January 1, 1850, they moved to Portland, and became the owners of part of the townsite, and as much as any other two persons, helped to build the city, which is now so prosperous.

For the last twenty-seven years the family residence has been at Twelfth and Jefferson streets, where the estimable lady breathed away her latest spark of life so peacefully last night. In Oregon three children were born to them, Winfield, Harry, Clara and Margaret, the two girls having died in 1862, when they were 7 and 5 years of age.

Mrs. Chapman was a most estimable woman, and a mother who loved her children better than her life. Always they were her joy, her care and her sorrow. Her sacrifices for them were pleasures for her. If they were contented, she was happy; if they were disappointed, she sorrowed; and if they sickened, she suffered; but in sorrow or sickness her thoughts and cares were always for them.

For many years her children have been kind and devoted to her, and for many summers and winters she and the colonel have enjoyed the happiness of united lives unmarred by sorrows or care, surrounded by plenty and blessed with the lasting consciousness of every duty faithfully done, and the love of a family of grown children, and of grand-children and great-grand-children. Surely, if perfect lives here have their reward in the hereafter, hers will be a glorious crown.

MEETING OF THE REGENTS.

Usual Routine Business Transacted—A New Gymnasium To Be Erected.

The annual meeting of the regents of the University of Oregon was held at Eugene City Thursday last, Judge Matthew P. Deady in the chair, and all the regents present.

In addition to this transaction of the usual routine business, consisting of the examination of accounts concerning the moneys received and expended, and the reports of the faculty concerning the work during the year, the following special business was transacted:

The executive committee was authorized and instructed to erect a gymnasium on the campus. The matter was left largely to the discretion of the executive committee, but from the suggestion made by the regents it is probable the building will be substantially erected of wood on a brick or stone foundation, 75x35 of one high story, filled with all the modern appliances for gymnastic exercises. The building will also be used by the scholars as a meeting room for fetes, assemblies, etc.

Dr. Bell, who has been acting as tutor in the school of medicine, on the recommendation of the faculty of said school, was elected professor of materia medica and therapeutics.

LOST IN ITS SULLEN DEPTHS.

F. R. Coggeshall Drowned Yesterday at Eureka, in the Columbia.

When the steamer Telephone was coming up the Columbia Thursday evening, some one hailed her at the Eureka cannery, a short distance below Oak Point, and said that F. R. Coggeshall, manager of the Eureka Packing Company, there had been drowned. No particulars were obtained as the boat did not stop.

From persons who came up the river yesterday it is learned that Mr. Coggeshall was drowned about 5:30 Thursday evening from th little steam launch Brisk. No one saw him fall overboard, but he disappeared about that time and no trace of him could be found.

A little "dingy" which the Brisk had in tow was noticed to be adrift soon after Mr. Coggeshall's disappearance, and it is supposed that he got into this frail craft for some reason, and accidentally fell overboard. At last accounts the body had not been recovered and the river was still being dragged for it.

Mr. Coggeshall had an interest in the Eureka Packing Company, of which he was manager. He was known and esteemed by many here, who will be sorry to learn of his sad fate.

"FOR SWEET CHARITY'S SAKE"

Young People's Entertainment at Turn Halle To-Night—Cantata of "The Little Gypsy."

To-night Turn Halle ought to be filled to overflowing to witness the children's cantata, "The Little Gypsy," by a large number of trained voices who have been rehearsing for some time under the instruction of Miss Ray Mancliet. Miss Dalla Dalton will be the accompanist. The full programme of the cantata, "The Little Gypsy," is as follows:

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Daisy Glen, a Gypsy Girl	Miss Maggie Dawson
Florence Earle } School Girls.	Emma John ton
Katie Blobmer }	Pauline Manclet
Ike, a Gypsy Boy	Miss Eva La Belle
Willie Fairy } School Boys.	Joseph Meyer
Frank Ellis }	Frank Sinnott

Scene: A village green. Village girls and boys by chorus of sixty children.

PART II.

Three Little Maids	Miss Maggie Dawson " Emma John ton " Nellie McEntee
Bass Solo, "Cricle Lover's Song"	G. Carl Brouson
Soprano Solo, "Good-Night My Own Dearest Child"	Miss Gertrude Corbett
Tableau, "Rock of Ages"	Miss Margaret Carroll
Instrumental Selections	The Comas Orchestra

Between the acts of the cantata Master Victor La Belle will give some of his specialties. Refreshments at the close of the performance.

A GOOD SANITARY MOVE.

The Superintendent of Streets Having the Sewers Flushed Out.

In accordance with the terms of a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the council, Superintendent of Streets W. S. Chapman yesterday began the work of flushing the sewers. Operations were commenced at the lower part of town. A gate is placed in a sewer at a manhole and water then turned in from a hydrant till the sewer is filled to the next manhole, and then the gate is opened and the water goes out with a rush clearing all before it.

A member of the street committee who was investigating the condition of the sewers says there is nothing the matter with them, that they are clean and there is no necessity for flushing them. He has an idea that the physician, or whoever it was that raised a howl about flushing the sewers, had not made any investigation of the matter, and made his demand on general principles. The sewers are nearly all of terra cotta and where not accidentally or otherwise obstructed they keep themselves clean.

An Immense Strike.

PITTSBURG, June 21.—Andrew Carnegie has been unable to reach an agreement with his men as to wages, and the entire 5600 will strike on the 30th inst. The company will endeavor to secure new men.

IT WAS LONG ENOUGH.

Colonel—Well, what's the matter now?

Private—I've got liver trouble and dyspepsia, and ought to get leave for thirty days.

Colonel—I'll give you ten, and if you take Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla that will be long enough.

Fred H. Blecker of 19 Montgomery street, San Francisco, writes: I have spent many a dollar for medicines, but the only thing that ever stopped my liver trouble and dyspepsia was Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla.

Gustav Solomon of 223 Valencia street, San Francisco, writes that it has entirely freed him of his indigestion and sick headaches.

Joy's Vegetable

One pint of the pure juices of vegetable alteratives indigenous to California, combining the most effective liver and kidney remedy, blood purifier, stomach regulator and vegetable laxative in existence.

Sarsaparilla

The Specific A No. 1.

YOUNG MEN! Cures positively, without fail, all cases of Gonorrhœa and Chronic Gleet, no matter of how long standing; causes no stricture, it being an internal remedy. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all leading druggists. Price $3. Take no other.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD
Wholesale Agents, Portland

Send in your orders for
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, FIRECRACKERS.
And all Fourth of July Goods to the GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR.
All goods warranted. Prices the lowest.

Now's the time for Lemonade.
LEMON SQUEEZERS OF EVERY CONCEIVABLE STYLE.
A first-class Squeezer for 10c.
A fine galvanized Squeezer for 25c.
Hard Wood and Lignum-Vitæ Squeezers, 50c, 75c, $1.

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR
BABY CARRIAGES
New Carriages opened every week.
Specially good values at $5, $6, $8, $9.50, $10 and $12.
CROQUET, HAMMOCKS, GARDEN TOOLS.
Buckets and Shovels for the Seaside.
GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR { 189 and 191 First street between Yamhill and Taylor.
COHEN, DAVIS & CO.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
Best in the world. Examine his
$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
$

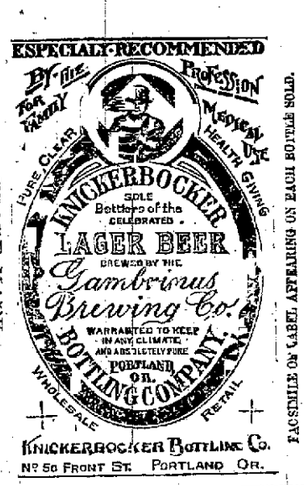
KNICKERBOCKER BOTTLING COMP'Y

Sole Bottlers of the Gambrinus Beer and Wilhoit Mineral Water,

THE TWO POPULAR DRINKS OF THE NORTHWEST.

[illegible] S.

Our city and country family trade in KNICKERBOCKER BEER is larger than that of all other Lager Beers in the market combined. It contains less alcohol. It is pure, clear, sparkling, cooling and invigorating. Shipped to families direct in any part of the country, and delivered to any point in Portland and East Portland. Telephone No. 300.



KNICKERBOCKER BOTTLING CO.
No 50 FRONT ST. PORTLAND OR.

[illegible] MINERAL WATER.

In connection with the bottling of our popular KNICKERBOCKER BEER, we have completed arrangements by which we have sole control of the famous WILHOIT SPRINGS MINERAL WATER, and we take this occasion to announce to the Drug and Soda Fountain trade and to the people generally, of our being in the market with this, the WILHOIT WATER, about March 1st, and from that time on can furnish this WATER in bulk for fountains, or to the trade and families in bottles. This, the MOST FAMOUS of Oregon's natural springs water, needs no recommendation to the people of the Northwest as to its virtues and healing qualities, it now having the most unqualified endorsement of the best known in the medical profession. Our KNICKERBOCKER trade mark and label is always a guarantee of a pure and genuine article.

KNICKERBOCKER BOTTLING CO.
No 50 FRONT ST. PORTLAND OR.

[illegible]

Is superior to any malt beverage ever drank in the Northwest. We are pressed to our full capacity and are shipping to the trade in every section. Ask for it, get it, and you will stay with it.

It is especially valuable for restaurants and ships, as it is hermetically sealed, takes up but little room and is warranted to keep in any climate.

FOR PRICES WRITE TO OR CALL ON THE KNICKERBOCKER BOTTLING COMPANY, 50 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON

A. C. CHURCHILL, MANAGER.

SEATTLE AND TACOMA.

Scenes in the Two Large Cities of the Sound.

VILLARD AND THE LATE RECEPTION

Political Schemes—Talks With Various Persons—Olympia and the Convention—Shade Trees and Fire—Distinguished Visitors—Etc.

TACOMA, June 21.—While walking along Third street in Seattle a few days ago in company with David Wilson, chairman of the Tacoma relief committee, we came across a cobbler seated on an rude stool on the edge of the sidewalk engaged in mending a pair of shoes. His tools and the remains of a side of sole leather were in a little child's toy express wagon alongside of him. He was pegging away merrily and when accosted said he had been burned out, lost everything he had except as little boy's wagon into which he had crammed a few tools and got away. He began business the next morning in the street. With the hot sun beating down on him he hammered away. He had little ones to feed. His spirit could not be broken by the disaster. He said in a rich Irish brogue, "Sure there were many worse off than I am." It was touching to see the bravery of the man with such surroundings. His grit was typical of the majority of the richer business men of Seattle, who lost all by the flames, and yet sprung into the breach to begin anew before the embers were done smouldering. Mr. Wilson, who had previously enquired about the man, gave him a sum of money, with a promise to look after him again and passedon to other scenes and incidents of the disaster.

The reception to Henry Villard at The Tacoma last Tuesday evening was not so largely attended as the welcome given to the municipal committee some weeks ago, nor was it so spontaneous or warm. It was principally notable for those who were not present, caused probably by a call for $3, accompanying each invitation. I heard a prominent citizen say he would not give 2 cents to welcome Villard, as he did the best he could when he had been friendless to Tacoma in the past, and was sure that if Villard had his way Tacoma would be the legal terminus only of the Northern Pacific railway. Be that as it may, it is apparent to any level-headed man that Tacoma has become too large, too thriving and too progressive to be hurt by any of Mr. Villard's railroad manipulations—except, perhaps, his narrow gauge overhead wire street railways. The city has outgrown the railway, Seattle has outgrown it, and in less than six months the latter city will be as much of a terminus as Tacoma, for the road between the two places is to be double-tracked, and double the number of trains are to be run there.

Will this hurt Tacoma?

Not a particle. It will help the city of destiny. The volumb of trade here has almost been doubled since the fire, and the only obstruction to a greater development is the railroad company. Tacoma merchants cannot get their goods in and out fast enough. Surburban towns are complaining of the want of railway traffic, and altogether the railroad is far behindhand. It is said that railroads make towns. That is true, generally speaking, but it is the reverse here.

Mr. Villard did not make a very good impression in his speech, which was slow, stammering and disjointed. He permitted himself to be interviewed by a reporter, and then denied that he said what the reporter had printed. This is not a new idea of noted men, although the bright reporter should have known that Mr. Villard always writes his own interviews for the newspapers, and reads a revised proof of the same for fear he will be placed in a wrong position. It is pretty mean, however, for an old newspaper man, who has grown famous, to go back on a member of his profession in that way. The reporter is willing to make an affidavit that he quoted the great man correctly, and that his words fit in connection with the affair was that of omission, not commission. Most people here are satisfied that Villard's "victory" was like that of the king of France, who marched up the hill and then marched down again. It is a source of amusement to a considerable part of Tacoma's population.

One of the wealthy men of this section of country, who has great faith in Tacoma, and who has planted much of his wealth in Portland and the "city of destiny," is Captain T. C. Ainsworth, who lives in retirement at his beautiful home near Oakland, Cal. Captain Ainsworth told your correspondent that he believed the wheat shipments to the Sound would be simply enormous this season, and surprising to the port of San Francisco. "Three years ago," said Captain Ainsworth, "I predicted that lots on Pacific avenue, then selling for $5000, would in five years be worth $1000 a front foot. I was two years behind in my prediction, as they are now selling for that amount, perhaps more. I now predict that these lots will be sold for $2000 per front foot in three years." Captain Ainsworth's son-in-law, Joseph S. Baker, and a cousin nephew of General John W. Sprague, has done much toward building up Tacoma, and is now erecting another brick block corner Tenth and A streets.

The new site for the postoffice on C street near Seventh, will send business up that way. It made a busy corner of the Boston block on Second street in Seattle after the postoffice was moved to that locality. The office will be located in the building to be erected by T. O. Abbott, an Oregon boy, who is the law partner of Colonel Effinger, late of Portland. The postoffice here is entirely too small for business, and notwithstanding the recent change the management does not appear to be any better than formerly.

Some days ago I asked for a few postal cards.

"We have none," was the reply.

"Give me five 1-cent newspaper wrappers."

"We are just out of those."

"Let me have some stamped envelopes—No. 5."

"Haven't one in the place."

Now these articles are the stock of a well managed postoffice and should be always on hand.

Then again, some of the republicans who helped the postmaster secure the place are kicking, not gently, because a comparative stranger was brought here to become the deputy. Again, the door of the postoffice is locked at 10 o'clock at night, and Tacoma business men who happened to be on a delayed train or boat must wait for their mail until next morning.

Speaking of delayed trains and boats reminds me that time schedules, so far as steamboats are concerned on the Sound, are a delusion and a snare, especially since the Seattle fire. The tremendous rustle of business is the cause of it. More boats are wanted and more trips between the two cities would be desirable. Mr. Villard has promised the Seattle people early transportation facilities with Tacoma. He told the Seattleites a year ago, "to have patience" and it has almost ceased to be a virtue. The stricken city needs substantial transportation help,—and hourly trains and steamboats would do as much for Portland and Tacoma as for Seattle.

I met C. M. Ogden, a former noted newspaper correspondent of Washington, D. C., for many of the leading papers of the country, who is out here on government business. He was chafing at being compelled to stop in Tacoma all day, when he should have been in Hithhurst, about twenty miles distant. No trains run out that way, save in the morning and evening. One can write a letter in Portland for a person in Puyallup any day in the week, mail it and it will reach its destination just as quick as a letter written in Tacoma for the same place and mailed the same day. Puyallup is only eight miles from Tacoma.

Marion D. Eggert, of the Walla Walla *Journal*, who is making a tour of the Sound country, tells me a curious story of a political deal. He says a Spokane Falls newspaper man, who was in Walla Walla the other day, informed him that the latest scheme was to have Harry Wilson withdraw from the prospective U. S. marshalship, his brother, John L. Wilson, to run for congress, Tom Brents, of Walla Walla, to be the candidate for U. S. senator east of the mountains, instead of John M. Allen, Perry, of Seattle, to be governor, and Squire, of Seattle, to be the candidate for senator west of the Cascades. This is a very neat scheme, but one of the leading republicans of Tacoma, to whom I told the story, says that while Tacoma republicans would not be averse to favoring Ferry for governor, they favored Wilson for W. J. Thompson for the U. S. senate, because of his unTarnished record, indomitable perseverance, success in business and level head generally. I do not suppose that John D. Allen has been consulted relative to this deal, or Judge Turner, or ex-Governor Squire, or Colonel J. C. Haines. Infact, I think Harry Wilson and his eloquen brother, John, will smile blandly when they read this paragraph, and remark: "You have to go away from home to learn the news."

The young mayor of North Yakima, Fred R. Reed, is proud of the record of his town in connection with the Seattle fire. "We did the best of any inland town," said Reed yesterday. "We scooped in $1000 and fixed up a car load of provisions just as soon as we heard of the disaster. We didn't ask them 'What do you want?' By the way, Mayor Reed bought him a pair of those dude buff colored shoes while in Yakima, and is bewailing his hard luck with them. He took them off before crawling into a berth in a Pullman sleeper while on his way here, and on waking up in the morning found that the porter of the car had blackened them flesh color—black flesh.

A. C. Roberts, brother-in-law of Hon. Elwood Evans, for nearly tax receiver of Philadelphia, and one of the old-time politicians of that city, has been here several weeks. His son will locate on the Sound in business. "I find Tacoma to be about the most orderly city I have seen in the Western country particularly on Sunday," said Mr. Roberts. "During the nights I see large crowds on your thoroughfares, many of them around the street fakirs, which are a sort of necessity in keeping the crowds in good humor. Your policemen appear to have but little trouble. The best policemen, however, are electric lights. Keep your streets and back alleys lit up, and you will find that the per centage of robberies will be reduced to a minimum." Mr. Roberts is rather earnestly of the necessity of a good fire department and water supply, having witnessed the destruction of Seattle from wapt of both. He is delighted with the climate of the Puget sound country.

Plant trees along the sidewalks. They are almost a sure protection against fire. Portland has plenty of fine shade trees, but few in the business section. Tacoma has a meagre supply, and nearly all of the streets are bare and exceedingly new looking. Seattle is growing trees along her thoroughfares and many of them are fine specimens. Several houses on Second street were saved from destruction by the fire by having large trees in front of them; moreover, they afford grateful shade on a hot day, and give the streets a nice appearance. Some of the finest business boulevards of European cities are lined with beautiful trees, and the national capitol at Washington is really a city within a forest of grand overhanging branches, the trees increasing in size and foliage yearly.

"Had it not been for some of the trees, the fire would have leaped across Second street before it reached the Occidental hotel," said a Seattle man who the fire made a firmer believer in that kind of foliage.

Councilman Charles T. Uhlman, of this city, who is interesting himself in fire department matters, is pleased with what he saw in Portland while making a tour with Chief Morgan, of that city, and is of the opinion that Tacoma should be just as well equipped with fire apparatus and water as the city on the Willamette. The fire apparatus of this city is to be increased by the purchase of two steam fire engines—the water supply is also to be enlarged. Mayor Wheelwright was hardly treated right by the fire chief at the Seattle fire, as he had no notification before hand that the apparatus was to be sent out of the city. The chief of police also made a raid on the houses of the harlots the other evening without notifying the mayor. Thirty-five male citizens, old and young, married and single, were arrested and fined $5 each, but their names were suppressed by the newspapers. The names of the abandoned women who are arrested from time to time and fined in order to replenish the city treasury are always freely given. Why?

The Seattle fire destroyed scores of law libraries—one of them belonging to the firm of Struve, Humes & McMicken was the finest in the territory, if not on the coast, and contained 4000 volumes. Judge Struve, the senior member of the firm, feels keenly his personal loss. He had files of all the old newspapers of days gone by, proceedings of the earlier meetings and assemblies of the old settlers, talks with the early pioneers, some of whom had been here fifty years. He intended, one of these days, to write an interesting history from the excellent material he had in hand.

Judge Struve has been on the coast thirty-nine years. He entertained ex-Governor Gray, of Indiana, hand-somely, the other day at the Rainier Club. The ex-governor who went down to Whatcom to see the Lower Sound country is looking around for investment, and is charmed with the balmy climate of this section. He is a close observer of things, cautious in speech, suave in manner and different in many respects from Judge Calkins, his old-time opponent, whom he met there accidently.

Gray defeated Calkins for governor of Indiana in 1884. Blaine was too heavy a load for Calkins to carry with Hendricks, the favorite son of that state, on the ticket with Cleveland. Calkins makes friends faster than any public man I ever saw. He is big hearted, big in girth and stature, and the lawyers who have practiced before him in the brief time he has been on the bench, say that he is a mighty good judge, and as loveable a man as the late Chief Justice Jones.

Judge Calkins told a funny story of his sixty-mile ride to the Colville country from Spokane Falls with his charming daughter, his clerk and wife in a vehicle that broke down after the first forty miles out, ten miles from any human habitation. The wagon went all to pieces, and but for the timely arrival, some hours afterward, of Judge Turner and party, would have been in a bad box. He left Tacoma the day the railroad magnates arrived here.

A good many of the democratic brethren who met ex-Governor Gray while here evidently took upon him as one of the presidential possibilities in 1892. Colonel M. Scranton, when introduced to him, said: "Governor, I take great pleasure in shaking hands with the next president of the United States." The smile that lit up the ex-governor's face was as broad, bright and genial as that of a darky while tickling a roasted 'possum stuffed with sweet 'taters. Governor Gray, in discussing the various improvements apon Tacoma, said he was glad to see that some of the newspapers were opposing the electric street railway, with its wires and poles, as it was entirely out of place in crowded thoroughfares.

Olympia is making all possible speed in making arrangements to entertain the members of the constitutional convention. The new hotel will not be completed and rooms handy to town are scarce, but the citizens will see to it that the people will be well entertained, and at as moderate rates as possible. There will be no attempt made to gouge the strangers. Olympia is the prettiest place on the Sound in summer.

C. M. B.

THOSE DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Their Names and Personal Descriptions Given to Prevent Re-enlistment.

"Memorandum No. 2," issued by order of General Gibbon, under date of Vancouver, June 19, says:

The following description of John Kelly, late private Company A, Fourteenth infantry, dishonorably discharged at Vancouver barracks, June 8, 1889, is published for general information to prevent re-enlistment: Age, 29; height, 5 feet 8½ inches; complexion, dark; eyes, hazel; hair, black; born in Newark, Ohio; occupation, soldier; has eagle and elephant tattooed on left forearm, scar in calves of both right and left legs.

The following is description of Stephen Halloran, late private Company H, Fourteenth infantry, who was dishonorably discharged at Vancouver barracks, June 8, 1889: Age, 32; height, 5 feet 6¼ inches; complexion, fair; eyes, blue; hair, brown; born in Clare county, Ireland; occupation, soldier; has one vaccination scar on right arm and three on left; scar right side of head.

The following is the description of Leo Witkowsky, late private, Troop H, Second cavalry, who was dishonorably discharged at Vancouver barracks, April 26, 1889: Age, 21; hight, 5 feet 6¼ inches; complexion, dark; eyes grey; hair, brown; born in Chicago, Ills.; occupation, laborer. Has several scars from boils back of neck and on back. Scar from boil outer right thigh.

The following is the description of Milton Thomas, late private, Company E, Fourteenth infantry, who was dishonorably discharged at Vancouver barracks, April 26, 1889: Age, 23; hight, 5 feet 11 inches; complexion, ruddy; eyes, blue; hair, brown; born in Salem, Or.; occupation, laborer. Has female figure tattooed on each forearm.

MILESTONES ALONG THE HIGHWAY.

The Longest Day of the Year—Swiftly Flying Time.

We are such stuff as dreams are made of,
And our little life is rounded as a sleep!
—*Shakespeare.*

Yesterday was the longest day in the year and now the days begin to grow shorter. Before people have time to get their supply of fruit put up and their winter's firewood laid in, the autumnal equinox, the next mile stone on the journey of life will be reached. Then the days will keep on growing shorter, the farmers will be hustling to get in their crops, all will be looking for the advent of the rainy season, and before any one thinks of it the next milestone, the winter solstice, will be reached.

So swiftly does time fly and in such rapid succession are these milestones passed, that the weary wayfarer imagines he is passing through a graveyard. He travels as swiftly as Sam Slick behind his fast trotter, who on taking a friend out for a drive, was asked what graveyard he was going through, and the immortal Sam replied: "These are only the milestones we are passing."

Pullman reservations made for all points East via the Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 121 First St., corner Washington.

JUDGE DEADY'S ADDRESS,

To the Graduates of the School of Law of the University of Oregon.

On Thursday, the 20th inst., at Eugene, Judge Deady, as president of the regents and at the request of the president of the faculty, conferred the degree of Bachelor of Laws on the graduates of the school of law of the University of Oregon.

Before delivering the diplomas he spoke to the class as follows:

Members of the Graduating Class of the School of Law of the University of Oregon: The annals of the profession which you have chosen to follow are adorned with illustrious names from the dawn of English history to the present time. Among them may be named Hale, Somers, Mansfield, Marshall, Taney, Story, Kent and others, who on the bench and at the bar have been distinguished in the administration of justice—the true and orderly progress of wrongs and the protection of rights. This is the ultimate aim and fairest flower of modern civilization.

Sydney Smith, the witty English divine, once said, that the principal end of all good government was to get together, a wise justice, a stout constable and twelve honest jurors, and there is a saying, of Hindoo origin I believe, that one hour spent in the administration of justice is worth a whole cycle of prayer. But it must not be forgotten in this connection, that this may refer only to Hindoo prayer—mechanical prayer.

Into the temple of justice you are now prepared to enter, as ministers of the law. Your presence here to-day on this occasion is a guarantee that you have the requisite learning to qualify you for this important trust and calling.

But learning is not enough, nor even ability, to make you worthy of this distinction. Your moral culture and convictions should be such, as to make you vigilant and resolute, in upholding the majesty of the law, the integrity of its administration, as well as the honor of the profession.

On this account, let me warn you not to be in haste to get rich. For if you are, you will be sorely tempted to prostitute your high calling to base and unmercenary ends. You will be persuaded by unscrupulous clients for large fees, to pervert the law and misrepresent in fact—in other words, to mislead the court and confound the jury.

Resolve from the first to prefer honorable poverty to dishonorable wealth—to scorn the service of rogues and thieves of high or low degree, and the time will surely come when you will be appreciated and rewarded as you deserve.

The enormous fees that are sometimes paid by desperate or lawless litigants, to eminent counsel for a specious opinion, or too often the daily disgraceful purchase of a powerful name, where with to control parties and courts. In the language of the ancient chronicler, they are "boughten" bluffs, and not honest professional advice.

In this country the members of the bar have much to do with the administration of justice. Its purity or corruptness depends largely on them. Our laws and institutions tend inevitably to bring the best men at the bar to the front, and it is idle to expect that the purity and integrity of the administration of justice can be upheld or preserved without the active co-operation of the latter.

And now, having by your diligence and ability, obtained the requisite learning, the University of Oregon, on the recommendation of the faculty of the school of law, has resolved to confer on you the honorable degree of bachelor of laws, in pursuance of which, I, as president of the regents, present you with these diplomas.

Accept them as a patent of nobility from the good state of Oregon and keep them through life, without stain or reproach.

Sure to relieve. There is no failure in Simmons Liver Regulator.

Cross Eyes Made Straight in One Minute by Dr. Darrin Without Pain.

NAMES OF CASES CURED OF CROSS-EYES.

Miss Eula Gregg, Seattle, W. T.
Miss Lillie Quental, Tacoma, W. T.
Miss Lucy Morgan, Monmouth, Or.
Mr. J. B. Tichenor's girl, Salem, Or.
Miss Fanny Kennedy, Walla Walla, W. T.
Mrs. Shea's girl, 348 Columbia street, Portland.
Mrs. M. Rebes' son, 143 Water street, Portland.
Mr. E. Ahlf, 169 North Fourteenth street, Portland.
Miss Mary Walter, 361 Twelfth street, Portland.
Miss Sophia Glick, 411 Market street, Portland. Cross-eyed since birth.
Andrew Anderson, Port Townsend, W. T., cross-eyed from cataracts of the outer angles of the eyes cured by one operation.

The above are only a few names selected from a list of hundreds who have been successfully treated by Dr. Darrin. No charge is made unless the cure is perfect, and the treatment is almost painless.

The Doctor's Place of Business.

Dr. Darrin can be consulted free at 235 Fifth street, corner of Main, Portland. Office hours, from 10 to 5 o'clock daily; evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 12. All curable chronic diseases, loss of manhood, blood taints, syphilis, gleet, gonorrhœa, stricture, spermatorrhœa, seminal weakness, or loss of desire of sexual power, in man or woman, catarrh and deafness, are confidentially and successfully treated. Cures of private diseases guaranteed, and never published in the papers. Circulars sent free. Most cases can receive home treatment after a visit to the doctor's office.

Dr. Darrin, so successful in treating cross-eyes, will be at the firm's office permanently, and will devote most of his attention to that specialty, as well as diseases peculiar to women; also club-foot and other deformities.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND Commission Merchants, 128 N. Front street, Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants and Produce Dealers, 130 Front st.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and Davis, Portland, Or.

VIVIAN & CLARK—Shipping and commission merchants, fruits and produce, 209 Front st., Portland.

CAESAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants, 20 North Front street, Portland, Or.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for the Black Ball and Anchor line, 106 Sansome street, corner Bush.

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants. Importers of all English goods. Money to loan on mortgage. Cor. First and A sts.

WILLAMS & CO., SUCCESSORS TO WADhams & Kilburn, wholesale grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 46 and 48 Front street, Portland, Oregon.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc., N. E. corner Front and Alder streets, Portland, Or.

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF HIDES, Pelts, Furs, Wool and Tallow, and General Commission Merchant, Front street, near Main, Portland, Or. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

MARK L. COHN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION merchants, wholesale dealers in produce and provisions, 146 Front st., Esmond block, Portland.

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A GOOD WAITER; GIRL AT 131 Fourth st. 203

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT 455 F st., bet. 19th and 20th. 203

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BROILER AND short order cook; good wages. Apply at once, at Pedmanns Restaurant, corner First and Oak.

BARBER WANTED—FOR SATURDAY AND Sunday at No. 22 Yamhill st. L. H. MALLETS.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 387 F st. 203

WANTED—50 CARPENTERS AT ELEVATOR, Albina, Oregon. 197

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN light housework. 13 N. High st., next door to corner of A. 201

WANTED—ENERGETIC LADIES AND GENtlemen of good address; good pay and permanent position. Room 12, 220½ First st., Portland. 199

LAUNDRY HELP WANTED—COUNTRY TOWN; starcher and polisher on mash; no good place for one who will work. Also one-half interest in laundry in one of the best young cities. Call on or address Z. T. WRIGHT, foot of Morrison s reet, Portland Or.

WANTED—A SALESMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS and having business tact as push, and good recommendations; salary or commission. 86 Second st., Portland. 149

GIRL WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for two married couples; good wages and a good home. German or Scandinavian preferred. Inquire at railroad bridge of J. H. McMILLEN, East Portland. 194

WANTED—AT ONCE, A FIRST-CLASS ARCHItect draughtsman; state experience and salary expected; none but first-class need apply. Address Scientific American, Seattle, W. T. 215

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A YOUNG MAN With good references, to study dentistry. N. R. COX, First and Taylor, Portland.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK. Apply between 9 and 12 A.M. at No. 115 Tenth st., cor. Washington.

WANTED—SOME ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands children's sewing. Inquire at 287 Second st.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL AND SEAMSTRESS. Inquire mornings, N. W. cor. West Main and Stone.

$250—ADVERTISER WISHES TO FORM THE acquaintance of a young gentleman who can advance another $250, to take interest in a new invention which will sell like lightning; both can coin money in a very short time; references given and required. Address, "Money," Oregonian office, who wants to make money fast or that a real estate boom. Address, Invention, care Oregonian. 190

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN AND WOMEN FOR every city and county in the state to sell our goods. Apply Sec. 8 and 9 A. M. and 7 and 8 P. M., at 71 South Second street, Portland, Or.

WANTED—TEAMS AND DRIVERS TO WORK on electric railway. For particulars inquire of John Gill, superintendent, at rock crusher, Second Sixth st., bet. Market and Clay, after 6 o'clock P. M. Oregon Paving and Contract Co., DAVID STEEL, Secretary.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL A PATENT self-feeding lubricator; specialties to merchants. W. B. Pershing, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SOLICIT FOR THE Centennial Family Record. Copying Outfit, and terms free. 2 Second street, Portland, Oregon.

WANTED—A MAN TO SOLICIT; MUST BE OF good address, devote $25 and give security for collections; salary $75 per month. Call or address room 105, third floor, Green's building, First and Alder.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY SECTION OF Oregon and Washington territory for the sale of lands in the Eastern States. Apply for particulars to EUGENE D. WHITE, Portland, Or.

$20 SALES IN ONE DAY—AGENTS WANTED, $20 to $30 per week. Local agents to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. Greatest novelty ever produced. Erases ink in two seconds, no abrasion of paper; 2000 sold by one agent in 3 days; one salesman guaranteed to $820 in six days—another $82 in two hours. Territory absolutely free. Salary to good men. No ladies need apply. Call or address, for terms and full particulars, address The Monroe Eraser Co., Manufacturers, La Crosse, Wis. 204

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A German girl. Apply 444 F th st., near College.

A FIRST-CLASS, PRACTICAL, DOUBLE ENtry bookkeeper, desires situation. Address K. C. T., Cascades, Skamania county, W. T. 207

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN 3 years in store, good penman and bookkeeper, quick at figures, A 1 references, wishes position in office or store, city or country; salary no object. S. care Oregonian. 203

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

HOUSE WANTED FOR 10 ROOMS; WOOD LOcated. Address, stating location, Box 579, city.

WANTED—HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR girl, 14 years old. Address P. M., care Oregonian.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FARMS FOR SALE—SOME GOOD FARMS IN the Willamette valley for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Apply to WM. MACMASTER, 40 Second st., Portland, Oregon.

MT. TABOR PROPERTY—A FEW VERY choice lots for sale directly at and adjacent to the motor line, for sale on easy terms by J. FRED CLARK & SONS, No. 13 Stark st., or HILMAN & CO., No. 52 First st. Splendid chance for desirable residence property, and speculators should be made aware. 215

$300 DOWN AND $20 PER MONTH BUYS A good house, ready for occupancy, of the J. H. & L. Co., 7 Stark st. 6

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO DESIRABLE IMproved lots, suitable for a nice home, at 220 N. 18th st. Apply at premises. 197

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—HORSE, TIMOTHY AND HAY. Inquire at 165 Four h st., East Portland.

15 TONS CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY AT $5 a ton. The Portland Real Estate Co., 41 Washington st.

HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD BY S. TOMLIN at Mallon's old stables, corner Third and Madison sts., Portland, Or. 4 Jlnd6w

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD, SECOND-HAND 48-inch iron, Turbine water wheel. Inquire of J. D. RUIST & SON, Aurora, Or. 241 Jd6w

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF A 4-ROOM house at a bargain; house can be rented for $15 per month for sixteenth and 204

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE FIRST-CLASS DIVing apparatus, complete. Including pump, hose, helmet suit, shoes, gloves, etc., all in first-class working order. In use 25 ft. Portland, Or. 197

FOR SALE—NICE, GENTLE, EASY RIDING pony. No. 9 Sixth st. 193

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN VANCOUVER AND PORT land a lady's black plush work-bag. Call at Oregonian office and receive reward. 203

LOST OR STOLEN—BLACK SPANIEL DOG, 7 months old, with white breast and nickel collar. Return to 273 First st., and receive $15 reward. 213

FISH OYSTERS, GAME, POULTRY.

CHILCOTE & BROS., WHOLESALE DEALERS in fish and poultry, Ankeny market. 15 Wash. st.

MALARKEY & CO. SUCCESSORS TO C. A. MAlarkey, leading house, N. W. cor. Fourth and Morrison sts. Consignments and orders solicited.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MANUFACTURING Company, 92 North First street. Factory in McMillan addition, East Portland.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOOD, ESTABLISHED in 1851, Portland, Or.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO., 108 AND 110 FRONT street, Portland, Or.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

FOR RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, at 127 English st.

FURNISHED ROOMS—REOPENING OF HOUSE No. 233 Main st., to first-class roomers, in suites or single; the house has been newly painted inside, and furnished new throughout. Terms reasonable.

FOR RENT—ONE FRONT BAY WINDOW room; also two up stairs rooms; all newly and neatly furnished. Call at 137 West Park, S. W. cor. Yamhill. 213

TO RENT—A LARGE, PLEASANT FURnished room, with the use of bath; $10 per month; good location. 350 G st., bet. 15th and 16th. 213

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT BAY window room. Inquire 145 E st., bet. Seventh and Esther. 206

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR rent to desirable parties only. Address 289 Fourth st., bet. Jefferson and Columbia.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT FOR HOUSEkeeping at 29 Columbia st., bet. First and second.

FOR RENT—BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED rooms, with use of gas and bath, at 191 Yamhill st., cor. West Park; references required.

FOR RENT—ROOM IN PRIVATE FAMILY, suitable for gentleman or lady; unfurnished or partly furnished. 289 Seventh st. 204

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or suites, also furnished rooms for housekeeping. The Ladd House, cor. First and Columbia.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM OR SUITE for one or two gentlemen at 189 Sixth st. 25nd

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS with or without board. Apply 161 Taylor, cor. of East Park.

FOR RENT — LARGE FRONT ROOM, SUITAble for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, references. 268 Third st. 31mnf

NICELY-FURNISHED BAY-WINDOW ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen; 163 West Park, corner Morrison. 295

HALL TO RENT, FOR LODGES, FURNISHED if necessary. In location, on First st. Inquire of E. MEYER & CO., 180 First st. 22mnf

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—JULY 1ST, HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, centrally located; will be rented with carpets and partly furnished if desired. Inquire 313 Ellis st., corner Clay. 16tf

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH BOARD.

FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE AND EN suite, with or without board. 33 N. Tenth. 197

BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOMS; ELEGANT table, at N. E. cor. Fourth and Jefferson sts., for tourists. 11j15

BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOMS; ELEGANT table, at N. E. cor. Fourth and Jefferson sts., for tourists.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TIN AND JOBBING SHOP located 5 years in central part of the city; full set of tools and patterns. Address TIN, care Oregonian.

$1000 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN A good paying manufacturing business. Good health reason for selling. Address P. T., care Oregonian. 2117

$4000—YOUNG MAN WITH THIS SUM CAN find good opening in established business; state experience, etc. Business, care Oregonian.

BARBER SHOP FOR RENT OR FOR SALE, if furnished complete; good wages can be made. Apply to 8, Oregonian, at the Esmond barber shop.

ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN SAWMILL AT A great bargain. $3000 to $5000 cash required. Address J. G., care Oregonian. 2093

MUST BE SOLD—SECOND-CLASS HOTEL. Call on D. K. BUDD, Employment Office, 128 First st. 5nd

FOR SALE—A BRANCH BAKERY AND SMALL grocery cheap, if sold at once. Address M. O., care Oregonian.

FOR SALE—STEAM DYEWORKS, CENTRALly located, and doing a good business. This is a rare opportunity for the right man. Address Dye Works, care Oregonian. 193

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN ELEGANTLY fitted up store on First st., doing a cash business of $75 a day; money not all needed; part one of the business, or will trade for real estate; want good man to take charge, owner sick. Room 14, Union block. 194

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DRUNKENNESS, or the liquor habit positively cured by Dr. Haines' Golden Specific. Druggists.

WOVEN WIRE SPRING BEDS. GEORGE W. PARKER, 131 Fifth st. Trade supplied. 4mnf

H. G. MACDONALD, ACCOUNTANT—CUSTOM house and general broker, 48 First st. 28nf

MIDWIFE—MRS. HENRY MILLER, RELIable; best of care in cases of confinement. No. 87 Third st., bet. Stark and Oak. 6mlm

SCHOOL of Civil, Mechanical, Mining Engineering, Surveying, Archit., Assay, 723 Market, San Francisco, Cal. A. VAN DER NAILLEN. Circular.

MRS. E. DEPEARS, METAPHYSICIAN AND Healer, 225 Ninth st., near Morrison. Also at Main, Clean, instructions $5. Consultation free. (Host

IF JOHN KELLEY, 101 NORTH FOURTH ST., will call at 84 and 86 Front st., he will hear of something to his advantage. 2117

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER, AGENCY, 167½ First st., Rooms 10 and 11.

DR. PALMER HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE from No. 162½ First st., to 372 First st., corner Montgomery.

NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY, CORNwall-on-Hudson. Col. C. J. Wright, B. S., A. M., Supt.; R. P. Hyatt, Comd't of Cadets.

DR. MOORE'S TONIC CURES LIVER COMplaint, dyspepsia, and indigestion, biliousness, indigestion, and all blood diseases, for sale at 75 Pine st., Portland. 215

L. WOODS, CLAIRVOYANT, BUSINESS AND Independent slate writing medium; magnetized letter for sale. Instructions given to develop slate writing. Cully Block, cor. Fourth and Jesse, P. F.

REWARD—I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TEN dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person caught stealing the Daily or Sunday Oregonian from my door. J. MORRIS, Newsdealer and Agent.

MRS. SOPHIA SEIP—INDEPENDENT CLAIRvoyant and Psychometrist, g

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

WHOSE WAS THE VICTORY?

The Tacoma *News* prints this statement:

It is asserted by Northern Pacific officials that Mr. Villard gained every point for which he left New York, the chief of which was the unloading of the $10,000,000 of unremunerative O. R. & N. stock on the Union Pacific. It is said this stock, with its guaranteed 5 per cent dividend, was absorbing the earnings of the Northern Pacific and that the Northern Pacific was determined to get rid of it, and for this purpose Mr. Villard secured the control of the Oregon Transcontinental and passed the O. R. & N. stock on the Union Pacific as the only alternative to a devastating war.

Here's richness indeed! The O. R. & N. stock was the only asset of the Oregon & Transcontinental that paid, or has ever paid the latter a dollar. Its other principal asset—Northern Pacific stock—never paid it a penny, while the O. R. & N. stock paid right along. Further, the sale of the O. R. & N. stock held by the Oregon & Transcontinental was dictated by Elijah Smith, who demanded that the Oregon & Transcontinental should release its hold on the O. R. & N., and he made it the fundamental condition of any settlement that Mr. Villard should yield on this point. Had the latter not yielded, Mr. Smith was prepared to attack the Oregon & Transcontinental on grounds that would have tested its right to exist as a corporation; and this Mr. Villard could not afford to meet, since it would have led to an attack also upon the Oregon & Transcontinental holding of Northern Pacific stock, which is Mr. Villard's sole hope of getting control of the Northern next fall. It is amusing to read that the "Northern crowd was determined to get rid of the O. R. & N. stock, because it was absorbing the earnings of the Northern Pacific!" It can hardly be supposed that this statement came from Mr. Villard.

The extract printed above is taken from the local columns of the Tacoma *News*. It represents, no doubt, what the reporter picked up in his search for information; but he didn't mislead the editor, who wrote in the same issue:

Mr. Villard was so emphatic in his assertion that he had secured every point Elijah Smith was thorough, decisive and complete," it has naturally caused much comment, the appearances being decidedly opposed to this statement. . . .

We know that the Northern Pacific railway has all along been confident of securing the control of the O. R. & N. Co. and its railway, and steamboat lines. It has not only been disappointed in this but is insured an invasion of its own territory by the rival it hoped effectually to subdue.

This is plain enough. The facts are so simple, and stand out in characters so broad that there is no need to misunderstand them.

ABOUT "DROPPING INTO HOLES."

Reports come from Tacoma that Mr. Villard while there claimed that he had gained a complete victory at Portland, but that the state of mind he evidently was in proved that his victory, as well as his satisfaction, was much less than complete. His bad humor, if he is correctly reported, exhaled against the editor of THE OREGONIAN whom he accused of having been "unkind and unjust" toward him; and when a reporter called his attention to the statement of THE OREGONIAN that it was entirely satisfied with the result of the meeting at Portland on the 13th, Mr. Villard is quoted as saying, with an elegance and originality that we must suppose are characteristics of greatness, that the editor had "dropped into a hole and pulled the hole in after him."

This figure, with all its elegance and originality, does not seem exactly the proper one, in the circumstances, for Mr. Villard to use, since he should apply it to himself. For who but himself is "in the hole?" He strove in New York for ascendency in the O. & T. and got it. To Portland he started to take possession of the O. R. & N.; and the voice of one came before him crying in the wilderness, that Mr. Villard was coming, as a master, to take possession of his own, that he was going to be president, and that not one member of the old board of directors would be re-elected. The bitter fight for the O. & T. was in fact a fight for the O. R. & N.; but does Mr. Villard control the O. R. & N.? Is he president of the company? Was the prediction fulfilled that no member of the old board would be re-elected?

There is something more. Mr. Villard struggled to hold the O. & T. that he might get the O. R. & N. But not only does he not get the O. R. & N., but is obliged to let go the O. & T. holdings of that stock—the prize for which he had contended so desperately, the instrument through which he had expected to carry his purposes. Forced to release its O. R. & N. holdings, the O. & T. is virtually annihilated. Still more, concessions have been forced for the branch lines of the O. R. & N., in the territory claimed by the Northern, which now are to be completed and incorporated into the O. R. & N. system. These are the very results for which THE OREGONIAN has contended. Is it "put in a hole" by these results, or is somebody else?

If THE OREGONIAN could get its own consent to parody or plagiarize the elegant and original remark that is attributed to Mr. Villard, it would say that Mr. Villard himself had dug a hole and a deep one, had plumped into it and pulled it in on his own head. But it desires to be courteous, it wishes to eschew slang and avoid "gags" and mere wordplay; so it will simply say that Mr. Villard hasn't gone back to New York with the goods he came to Oregon to obtain. It will add that it is not conscious of having been either "unkind" or "unjust" to Mr. Villard, though he may think it both unkind and unjust in that it has criticised his policy and opposed his wishes. Public interests were at stake, for which it deemed it a duty to contend; but it has not been wanting in courtesy to Mr. Villard in the discussion, nor in fairness in setting forth his full statements to the public, and all its readers will bear it witness that it has not pursued him with slang, vituperation or ridicule. It has not thought it becoming, nor supposed it would answer any good purpose, to caution him not to open his mouth lest he should tumble into it. These are figures of speech that it does'n't much affect, preferring less ambitious literary forms.

A DAMAGING DEFEAT.

Rhode Island, after having experimented with constitutional prohibition for three years, has repealed the law by more than the necessary three-fifths vote. This is a defeat of prohibition in a much broader sense than is an adverse vote on the question in the first place. While an important change is being urged it does not get beyond the realm of individual opinion, and the matter of its adoption or rejection cannot be said to be a defeat, in the fullest sense of the word, to the side that is voted down. The opinion of the people on the subject has simply been secured. If, however, a majority of voters secured. If, however, a majority of voters desires that a change shall be made the question once assumes the dignity of a legitimate experiment sanctioned and protected by law, and the issue is placed on trial for its life. It matters little whether or not this trial is fair and impartial in its details. If, after a few years, more or less the action of the people is reversed concerning it, its defeat is overwhelming. Constitutional prohibition was defeated in Pennsylvania a few days ago, not after trial but on a proposition to try it. It was repealed Thursday in Rhode Island after a trial of three years, presumably, at least, upon the ground that it did not accomplish what was expected of it. The result was repulse in the one instance; in the other it was a defeat that extends beyond the limits of the locality that deserted it. Theory finds itself unable to combat successfully an obstacle so formidable as a fact of this kind, furnishes, and though the enormous adverse vote of Pennsylvania gave a staggering blow to the constitutional prohibition idea, it remained for little Rhode Island to defeat it equally upon ground upon which its advocates had been busy for three years in entrenching themselves.

SKILLED CALLINGS NEEDED.

The subject of labor schools has come up before the public and claims more attention as the question of education becomes of paramount importance. Soon the public domain will no longer invite settlers, as the theory that a farm waits the taking by every man who wills to claim land. So long as prairies unmeasured and unbounded reached westward toward the setting sun it seemed as if every one was provided for, after a fashion, but now that the public domain is narrowed, and the young of this last decade of the century will need to work and labor must be the recourse instead of land, it is to be seen that education occupies a higher plain and the work of schools should be to fit the rising and coming generation for the work of life. In other words education henceforth will perform a higher duty and stand in a more important relation to man than ever has been felt or known before this time.

A California journal lays the increase of youthful criminals in that state to the want of skilled callings. California has hitherto had a different class of people from Oregon, and the criminal class there has included many who are young, but who have already graduated in depravity. We trace our pests and many of our scourges that afflict man and his callings, to their introduction from the boastful state to the south of us. The contamination will assuredly grow and spread over our state, and include the worst pests of humanity, as well as the vegetable and animal world. Only lately time's drift threw ashore here two lads, who were offered work in the hope to lead them away from the tramp's life. One proved too depraved and incorrigible and soon left. The other had good elements at work, and seemed trying to break the infatuation of a wandering life that went from circus to side-show, and from hand to mouth. He could have been saved under proper influences and with patient kindness, but he had known many escapades and could delight Oregon youth with hoodlum exploits and vagrant experiences that had become second nature. Another circus came along and the boy became again "a property man." California can supply us with thousands of such, and will do so. How to avoid such influence becomes a momentous question and the California journal's views on youthful criminality become useful as the prospect grows that Oregon life will soon emulate the criminal experience of its neighbors.

The California journal shows what THE OREGONIAN has repeatedly made plain, that the acts of skilled laborers explain the narrow field open for skilled labor. It shows, as THE OREGONIAN has, that men in the trades unions actually shut the boys, including their own sons, out. This action is largely the work of the foreign element that has come here to pervert American freedom to rank uses. European nations, establish technical schools and their youth are educated as far as possible in the paths of life they show adaptation for. It will be necessary for our lawmakers to put in force some principle of education that will insure practical results. Our youth must not grow up to be criminals, and hoodlum life must not become a terror to good citizens. How to meet this emergency and protect the state from the curse of youthful depravity is a question that must be met and answered.

THE STORY OF THE ROCKS.

Professor Thomas Condon, of the State university, lately gave an essay on soil before the Farmers' institute, that should be carefully studied by all Oregonians and especially by the young, so that they can understand the nature of the soils of the different parts of our state. The Willamette valley is the rich sediment from a vast body of water that for uncounted ages formed an inland sea or sound, between the Coast and Cascade ranges, mostly the product of basaltic rock ground by the elements to dirt or decomposition. When the sea wore a way where the great river pierces the hills at the falls, the sediment remained, save where powerful overflows have swept the soluble materials away, as witness portions of Linn and Benton counties, from which all things soluble have been drained, "leaving thousands of acres as pale as putty and almost as adhesive."

The Alpine Club could do nothing more charming and agreeable for young and old than to secure a course of lectures from Professor Condon, who is on thusiastic over his favorite science and has a delightful way of giving what he knows to the public. His lectures are as agreeable as tales of romance, and his power of conveying instruction is far above the average of teachers. It is interesting to trace the origin of Oregon soils to their primitive condition as basalt, or granite, sandstone or limestone, slate or shale, while here and there are regions where the action of time and the elements has combined several ingredients in a rich sedimentary composition that is wonderfully productive, as are all parts of Oregon as yet tested.

Our soils are principally the decomposition of basaltic outflows, and the soil is so wonderfully strong as to defy rivalry. It has been shown, and not long since, in these columns that land in cultivation that produces thirty-five bushels to the acre has been almost constantly producing since the Astor company commenced raising their bread here, over seventy years ago. Wheat has been produced aggregating 2400 bushels to the acre.

East of the mountains was a vast inland ocean that breasted against the Cascade range, and volcanic fury tore the summits with raging fires for unrecorded aeons. The rivers have cut down through the sediment, once the bottom of that sea, and where the wild upands are waving with buncharass and are desert-like in their monotonous sweep and the wave of the all-pervading pastures, there is soil of incalculable fertility and depth that share of plow can never reach. The future will reveal as great riches in this Inland Empire as in Western Oregon. The story of the rocks, as told by the language of science, shows that Oregon has wealth not yet developed and resources that are beyond all present computation.

This administration has scored another triumph. Mrs. Harrison, wife of the president, attended church at Cape May Point on the 16th instant, dressed in simple black, and "sat quietly through the service." This was, of course, contrary to all expectation. The gaping crowd that thronged the pews, blocked up the aisles and loitered about the doorway, evidently thought that the lady would appear in a scarlet and saffron gown, yawn audibly before "sixthly" was reached in the discourse, take open issue with the minister upon some point of doctrine or rise in her seat and, shaking her umbrella, shout "hear, hear," as some sentiment met her approbation. "Dressed suitably and sat quietly through the service." What is the country coming to if the president's wife continues to behave like common folks?

Many notable persons abroad, among whom are her majesty Queen Victoria, H. A. Atkinson, premier, Wellington, New Zealand; Mayor Galloway, of Brisbane, Australia, and Mayor Harris, of Sydney, have sent telegrams expressive of profound sympathy for the sufferers from the Johnstown disaster. Such sentiments are properly appreciated by the people, and were suitably acknowledged through the state department. No one accompanied any of them, but this was doubtless owing to the character for independence and native ability to help herself that our nation has acquired abroad. The queen, especially, is afraid to offer financial aid to any one outside of her own family, being restrained, doubtless, by a shrinking sensibility that fears to wound the feelings of others.

Shocks of earthquakes were felt in portions of northern California Thursday night. As there were only about thirty of them in any one place they did not amount to much, particularly as but one of the number was "very heavy." Trifles like these are somewhat annoying, as there is always a little doubt as to where the thing will stop. In a general way, however, Californians have an unbounded faith in California, and do not imagine that nature can be very unkind to her. They are not particularly fond of earthquakes, but inasmuch as they are a reasonably well established institution in California her citizens have learned to accept them loyally and confidingly, and without vulgar demonstration of fear.

BRECHAM'S PILLS cure bilious and nervous ills

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad the dining car route for all points East. Office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

MEETING NOTICES.

Beth Israel—Sale of seats in the New Temple of the Congregation Beth Israel will take place at the Temple, corner 10th and Main on Sunday, June 23, 1889, at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of officers. SOL FRIEDENTHAL, Sec.

Attention, Division No. 1, A. O. H.—An adjourned meeting Sunday, June 23, at 3 o'clock sharp. As there is to be an election of officers for the ensuing year and other important business a full attendance is urged. JOHN J. SMITH, Vice President.

DIED.

In East Portland, June 21, Mrs. Ellen Riley, beloved wife of Martin Riley, aged 41 years.

Funeral Monday, June 24, at 9:30 A. M., from St. Francis church.

In this city, at 8:23, o'clock P. M., June 21, Mrs. Margaret C. Chapman, wife of Col. A. W. Chapman, aged 73 years, 9 months and 13 days.

Funeral services at the family residence at 2 o'clock to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon. Friends invited to attend.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Funeral services of Mary Estelle Bercroft will be held at the residence of her father, Co. S. First and Caney sts., this afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited. Services at the grave private.

Geo. B. Elver, Undertaker and Embalmer, S. W. cor. 4th and Yamhill. Telephone 507.

The Schwab Bros., Printing & Litho. Co., 5 Washington street. Lowest Prices.

NEW TO-DAY.

H. H. HILDEBRAND.
Prescription Druggist, 3d and Morrison. Telephone 498. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

BATHS. METROPOLITAN BATHS AND Shaving Parlor, Washington st., bet. First and Front. First-class attendance. Ladies' and children's hair cut. D. M. BUCHNER, Proprietor.

ELOCUTION PHYSICAL CULTURE, stage training. Mrs. NINA DARROW, N. W. cor. Sixth and Madison sts. 31[illegible]

STORAGE ROOM ON WHARF AT 140 Front, bet. Ash and Pine, Portland.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS TO TAKE OR-ders for a first-class business. Room 11, Multnomah block. 2317

BOYS' CAST IRON BOOTS AND SHOES AT BAILEY P. BODWELL'S, 281 First st. Examine his stock. 1

HOME-SEEKERS ARE TO A MAN, looking and hoping in and near West Portland. 2[illegible]

$100 LOTS IN THE PENINSULA ADDI-tion. $10 down and $5 a month. Office 13 Morrison st. 28may

BUY A COOK STOVE FOR $7 AT O'NEILL'S, Third st., bet. Morrison and Alder. 1[illegible]

STEINWAY SQUARE PIANO, IN FINE condition, at a great bargain, at the Chicago Music House, 251 First st. 1[illegible]

NEW STUDIES—JUST RECEIVED, A large assortment of the latest at SANBORN, VAIL & CO'S.

UNEQUALED—GILT WALL PAPER OF all kinds of new designs for 30c per double roll. Seligfeld & Morgan's, 87 Washington.

INDIANS NEVER SMOKE VILE TOBAC-co. The well posted white man gets his at S. L. STONES', opposite the Oregonian.

REVERE HOUSE—COR. THIRD AND Stark sts. Furnished rooms and board. 6 gile meals $25. Transient 50c.

$3000 FOR $6 PER FRONT ST. CAMPBELL & BRUSH, No. 8 Stark st.

WEST PORTLAND
Is the best place for a home. 2[illegible]

$120 WILL BUY SMALL NEW HOUSE AND 2 corner lots, on Tenth st., East Portland. $700 cash down, balance 2 years. Address Owner, care Oregonian. 185*

MT. SHASTA VIEWS. MT. HOOD and Columbia river views, at SANBORN, VAIL & CO'S, 172 First st., Portland, Or. 191[illegible]

WOOD OF ALL KINDS AT THE Pioneer Wood Yard, foot of Morrison st. Telephone 138. MOORE & STARR.

CORNER LOT. 60x100, PARA-dise Addition, on motor line to Mt. Tabor, $425 only. R. B. CURRY, 105½ First st.

THE HARDMAN PIANOS
Are unquestionably the best pianos in the world. W. T. SHANAHAN, Agent, 103 Third st., Abington building. 1[illegible]

$3000 WILL BUY 6 LOTS, 6-ROOM HOUSE, barn and other improvements; fruit trees of all descriptions; half cash, balance 1, 2, 3 and 4 years; situated on the Milwaukie road. Address R. care Oregonian. 203*

A great variety in plain colored, light weight Summer Suitings have arrived at BOEQUET & REEFLING, 31 Washington st., Labbe's Building. 167*

WATER FRONT.
We have a fine large water front block below railroad bridge for sale at a bargain. LONG & YOUNG, 54 Washington st. 193[illegible]

BRICK CLAY. A UNION-ing the city, to lease for a term of years. Apply to G. H. Piggott, foot N. 4th, and Front.

LIME! LIME! LIME!!
Wanted a man to burn lime, who thoroughly understands managing a lime business. Address Lime Kiln, care Oregonian.

Imported Swiss cheese, cream limburger and Roquefort cheese; Boneless Sardelles and Sardines, Elegshaechte Herrings, Kosher smoked Meat Tongues, Sausages, Fancy Dressings and Groceries. MICH. M. RADA, 86 Morrison st.

NOTICE—IF SON, FOR YOU TO BE HOMELESS, when you can buy one of the best suburb lots on the market in West Portland for $120; $10 down, and $10 per month. 24may*

BOARDING HOUSE—A GOOD PRI-vate one is required immediately at Mount Tabor, and a person acting promptly will command the lot I support all the year round. For a good situation apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Pine st. 203*

MENLO PARK $200 BUYS AN IMPROVED half acre home in this beautiful park. $50 down, and $15 a month. EMPIRE LAND CO. 74 Morrison st. 181[illegible]

$120—WEST PORTLAND LOTS
Are the best on the market. Apply to T. A. WOOD, Room No. 1, I. O. O. F. Temple. 25may*

ACRE PROPERTY.
5 or 10 acres (near line of cable road); choice investment; cable road now building; when completed this property will be worth double what it is to-day. Inquire at No. 70 Oak, Portland Nat. Lee Co.

BOUNCING BOY. THE REAL ESTATE speculators are rounding up with a whoop in the vicinity of West Portland—the coming town. 23[illegible]

Notice to Taxpayers.
The school taxes for school district No. 31, Albina, are now due for year of 1889 and payable at Clerk's office, cor. Russell st and Williams avenue; the same will be delinquent 60 days after date, May 18, 1889. 1037* T. W. BLEICK, Clerk.

CLEAR THEM OUT—ALL OUR LA-dies Ready-Made Suits at Cost for the next two weeks. D. PORTER & CO., 47 Third st.

HATS.
Cor. 1st Spring Styles Ready. Fine Umbrellas and Canes. BUFFUM & PENDLETON. 163 First street.

CALL PLEASANT LITTLE HOMES No. 3. Lots will be advanced to $50 July 1. The motor will be running by September. EMPIRE LAND CO., 74 Morrison st.

QUICK SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST lots on Mount Tabor, only $450; $50 cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months. Call early and get the choice. LONG & YOUNG, 54 Washington st. 203

Choice lot of etchings
Just published by new publishing house, at SANBORN, VAIL & CO.'S

MOUNT TABOR.
Acre and half-acre tracts for sale on very easy terms. Land well cultivated, water good, situation beautiful, view extensive; short distance of the motor lines. Apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Pine st.

S550
For 5 acres, adjoining Pleasant Little Homes, where lots, 25x100, sell for $40. This offer stands good for one week. Easy terms. Call at 353 Morrison st., bet. 5 and 6 P. M., or H., care Oregonian. 202*

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!
7½ acres, between city and Mount Tabor, less than ½ mile from motor line, near Base Line road; price $1300 an acre; half cash. This is an elegant piece of property and a bargain. 223[illegible] R. B. CURRY, 105½ First st.

AN OPPORTUNITY
Is now given you to buy 37½ acres, surveyed and platted into 5-acre tracts, lying one mile north of Mount Tabor, for $266.66 an acre. This offer holds only for a few days. R. B. CURRY, 105½ First st.

Do you want a year's work Chopping wood or how that? Have you a family? Do you want to get a suburban home virtually for nothing. Call on T. A. WOOD, 9th Bellows Building.

NEW TO-DAY.

3 2 0 0 2 2 0

THEN THE BEST.

Vancouver, the Queen City of the Columbia, has several finely located additions. But Stearns & Hitchcock's addition, for beauty of location, view of surrounding country and convenience to the business part of the city, is better than the best. Excels all the rest. This addition consists of 16 lots on Main st., at north edge of city, on line of the newly completed street railway. Ten minutes' ride to ferry landing. Lots all cleared and set to fine trees. Prices from $200 to $275 per lot. 10 per cent discount for cash. Time purchases. One-quarter cash, balance one year without interest. Where can you do better? Call and see us.

STEARNS & HITCHCOCK,
VANCOUVER, - - WASHINGTON

WOODLAWN!
Situated on both sides of the Portland and Vancouver motor line, 15 minutes from the city; is the cheapest and most desirable property now on this market. It has commanding views, excellent soil, is artistically laid out, with streets converging at the station located in the center of the tract. Main avenues are eighty feet wide and the whole tract is to be entirely cleared of logs, stumps and brush free of cost to the purchaser. Lots are generally 50x100 feet and are for sale at prices varying from $100 to $350 per lot, on terms that are most reasonable. To those choosing to pay cash a liberal discount will be made. No interest charged to those buying on installments. Commutation tickets will be issued to residents at the rate of 15c for round trip, quicker transit being made than by any other line for equal distances. For maps and further particulars communicate with A. L. BORTHWICK, No. 2 Washington st., Portland, or LAMBERT & SARGENT, 1117 Fourth st. East Portland.

KLAMATH HOT SPRINGS.
This beautiful health and pleasure resort is situated in Sisk you county, on the junction of Sprague creek with the Klamath river and twenty miles from Ashland on the Oregon & California railroad. It is 2700 feet above the level of the sea, in one of the most beautiful valleys in the world, besides having a water variety of sprays than can be found elsewhere. Nature has done much for the place, giving it

Hot Sulphur Springs and Hot and Cold Iron Springs

Also the purest mountain air and water, and scenery, the equal of which is unsurpassed. A fine new hotel, NEW STONE HOTEL with first-class accommodations. Here will be found the finest of fishing, one of the most quiet and restful places for health and pleasure that can be found on the Pacific Coast.

When choosing a place for health or pleasure do not forget KLAMATH HOT SPRINGS. Charges reasonable and in proportion to accommodations.

Excursion tickets sold to the springs from the principal ticket office of the Southern Pacific Company.

Daily stage leave Ager on arrival of trains, and private conveyances furnished when ordered.

EDSON BROS.,
Klamath Postoffice, Cal. Proprietors.

Notice to Settlers on Railroad Land.

In pursuance of circular of the Oregon and California Railroad Co., and hereto fore issued, notice is hereby given that said Company is prepared to sell the lands lying south of Roseburg, granted to it by the United States, Settlers upon any of said lands must within ninety days from the date of this notice enter in a regular manner with the Company or the purchase of such land, upon the regular terms of sale and at prices fixed by the Company, or the land will be sold without any regard to their improvements thereon.

All communications must be addressed to the Acting Land Agent, Portland.

The Oregon & California Railroad Company,
By WM. REID, Jr.,
Land Agent, San Francisco.
GEO. H. ANDREWS,
Acting Land Agent, Portland.

Portland, Or., June 21, 1889. 225[illegible]

$50 CASH AND [illegible]
WILL SECURE YOU
[illegible]
With excellent scenery and close to the motor lines! The balance of the cost can be paid by easy installments. Apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Pine st.

THEY DID IT.
Whenever you see a strictly first-class piece of sign work in Portland, don't ask me unnecessary question. Take it for granted that it was done by the well known sign painters,
BERGER & WADDELL,
231 First Street.
And you can depend that you have not erred in judgment. Telephone No. 571.

Only $400 for lots on high, sightly ground, inside of the city limits, on the Waverly and Woodstock electric motor line; terms, $20 down and $20 a month, without interest. CAMPBELL & BRUSH, Agents, No. 8 Stark.

MONEY TO LOAN.
LENT & McGREW,
5½ Morrison st., Room 5.

DUNN'S ADDITION.
This addition is located inside the city limits of East Portland. It is platted so the streets correspond with those in the business portion of the city, and by elevation insures health and view. Terms ¼ cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months. Call early and get the choice. LONG & YOUNG, 54 Washington st. 203

NEW TO-DAY.

5 acres, partly cleared, for $400 per acre.
10 acres, below Albina, at $425 per acre.

CAMPBELL & BRUSH
No. 8 Stark St.

GRAND FREE STEAMBOAT EXCURSION
—TO—
Linnton!
On the Willamette, the local on of the Portland Smelting and Refining Co.'s Works, on
SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1889
For Splendid Steamer, Multnomah,

From foot of Alder st. Boats will make trips as follows: Leave Portland 10 o'clock A. M., returning leave Linnton at 12 noon. Leave Portland at 1:45 P. M., returning leave Linnton at 2:30 P. M. Leave Portland at 3 P. M., returning leave Linnton at 5:30 P. M. Take your lunch baskets and stay all day in this delightful suburb.

FOR SALE.
$2200—Desirable 3 block in Holladay's addition.
2200—Desirable lot and a half in South Portland.
1500—For desirable lot near railroad bridge.
1500—Three and a half vacant lots on motor line.
1100—Desirable vacant lot in Irving's addition.
450—Desirable lot on motor line.
5300—Desirable house and lot near Vymhill st. DAVIS & DUNLAP, 205* 1½ Morrison street.

MT. TABOR
$3200—4¾ lots adjoining the site of the proposed Mt. Tabor hotel, and on the motor line, west slope, elevated, giving full view of the city.
E. S. MILLER,
Abington Building. 25 Pine St.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK CO.
The Only Absolutely Reliable Safe in the World.
The Great Seattle Fire Thoroughly Demonstrates Their Superiority. The Universal Verdict: "Hall's Safes Can't Be Burned Up"

The following is but a sample of the many testimonials, voluntarily tendered:

A. D. Hetzline. I. Kaufman. E. S. Rothchild.
Office, Tacoma A. F. Retailer Co.
Importers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers,
Seattle, W. T., June 15, '89.

Hall's Safe and Lock Co.

Gentlemen—The 11,000 lbs. fire-proof safe of your make, in use in our office during the late disastrous fire, stood an unprecedented test. The safe fell into the cellar, and was in the midst of 275 barrels of burning whiskey and spirits, for about eight hours. The safe was opened, and after the fire by the combination locks, used, to our great surprise, every thing inside was as fresh as when put into it, books, papers, etc., not having even the smell of smoke. A party then in lamp mail, put in the safe (which was a keepsake) was taken out of safe as fresh as it just bought now. This statement we have in force three months. A safe in use as ours is a perfect safeguard, and would advise buyers to use Hall's safes. Yours Respectfully, Signed:

THE A. F. RETAILING CO.
J. G. NIXON, Manager.

F. J. Burns, Pres. S. B. Adair, Vice-Pres. F. H. Hardwick, Secretary.
Gordon Hardware Co., Jobbers of Hardware,
Seattle, W. T., June 15, 1889.

Hall's Safe and Lock Co., San Francisco.

Gentlemen—I had one of your $75 fire-proof safes in the fire of June 6, and, to my surprise, the safe opened on the combination, and all papers, money and silver, and even my gold watch, was as perfect as when I closed the door. After winding up the watch it was as good as ever. I shall want another when I get opened up again, and will gladly recommend the Hall's Safe to my friends. Yours, etc.,
ANDREW SEORAH.

Office of J. Seham, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, Etc.
Commercial St., Seattle, W. T., June 13, 1889.

Hall's Safe & Lock Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Gentlemen—I had one of your Folding-door Safes in the great fire of June 6, and on opening it some days after the fire found all the contents in first-class order, and not a paper was scorched. We have this day ordered another safe from your agent, and hope you will ship at once. Yours Respectfully,
Signed: J. SEHAM.

Office, Fisher Architect,
Seattle, W. T., June 15, 1889.

Hall's Safe & Lock Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Gentlemen—I am very much gratified on opening my No. 86 Fire Proof Safe, (bought of you some time ago) to find everything in a state of perfect preservation, not a paper showing the least sign of being in the great fire of June 6. My trackings and plans are as good as new; have ordered another safe of you by telegraph, same size. Please ship at once. I will take great pleasure in recommending the Hall's Safe to Herald readers, knowing them to be absolutely fire-proof, and thank you for our profession to write. Yours Respectfully, Signed,
E. B. FISHER, Architect.

Seattle, June 14, 1889.

Hall Safe & Lock Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Gentlemen—We had one of your Double-Door Fire-proof Safes in our meat market, and known as the "People's Market," which was in the fire June 6. We got the safe out of the ruins Tuesday, June 11. The safe opened on the combination, and to our surprise our books and papers in a perfect state of preservation. We cannot speak too highly of your safes.
Signed: SMITH BROS. & BULLEN.

Seattle, W. T., June 15, 1889.

Hall's Safe & Lock Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Gentlemen—We had one of your Safes, with Burglar Chest. It was in the great fire of June 6, 1889, and was exposed to an 8-hour fire. That forenoon of June 6, until the morning of the 8th, we opened it by the combination, and found books and papers in good condition. Currency and silver in lower drawer, showed no evidence of the conflagration. We gladly recommend the safe. For our own we would use none other. Very Truly,
Signed: G. KELLOGG & CO.

Seattle Meat Market,
Wholesale Dealers in Beef, Pork, Mutton,
Seattle, W. T., June 14, 1889.

To Whom It May Concern:

Our Hall's safe, purchased through you from the first at Redmond, at Redmond Hotel, and left in the ashes on Commercial street, June 6, 1889, came through with books and money in first-class condition. Yours Respectfully, Seattle Meat Market,
A. S. BOSTON.

Seattle, W. T., June 15, 1889.

Hall's Safe and Lock Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Gentlemen—We had one of your Safes in the great fire of June 6, 1889, preserved in same manner as others mentioned. Yours,
LEACH & KING,
Room A, Deken Building. 201*

T. S. S.
Examine the splendid screen [illegible] The Seventh Street Grocery [illegible] you buy a lot elsewhere, [illegible] live to regret what you have [illegible] The lots are cheap and [illegible] easy. The agents are
F. V. ANDREWS & CO.,
E. S. MILLER. 25 Pine St.

NEW TO-DAY.

GRAND
EXCURSION TO ASTORIA
IN ONE DAY.
Given by Congregation Ohabai Sholom.
SUNDAY, JUNE 23, 1889.
The elegant new steamer H. R. Thompson will leave Ash street dock at 8 A. M., stopping at Kalama and Astoria at 10 A. M., and leave Astoria at 1 P. M., and leave Kalama at [illegible]
Giving 4 Hours at Astoria, and Returning by the Moonlight.
DANCING GOING AND COMING
on the boat by Parson & Rose's Full Orchestra.
Tickets for Round Trip [illegible]
Children under 12 years [illegible]
Tickets can be had of Streiby & Lange, 102 First and Washington sts., and members of the committee. Number of tickets limited.
Refreshments on the Boat.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE THIS [illegible]
I am instructed by the creditors to sell by auction at 10 this morning, at [illegible] 287 First st., bet. Jefferson and [illegible] 40 pieces Silverware, 5 gross [illegible] Chairs, 4 gross gold plated Buttons, [illegible] Watches, 2 gross gold Bracelets, [illegible] foot French Plate Showcases, 3 Show [illegible] 38 down Pillows, 3 silk Bed Lounges, [illegible] Woven Wire Mattresses, 5 Spring Mattresses, 6 Tables, one fine Folding Bed, [illegible] Upholstered Chairs, 40 reams Note Paper, 4 large Mirrors, 13 dozen assorted Knives and a large stock of notions, etc.
T. J. O'CONNOR, Auctioneer.

GET A CASH
While You Have a Chance.
For $2.50 an acre you can buy [illegible] good ranch land, not mountainous or [illegible] wooded, near wagon road, and [illegible] on railroad now being surveyed. This is [illegible] an acre now. For what you pay [illegible] the town (and which will be worth [illegible] will increase) you can [illegible] Remember you can [illegible] everything else fails, you can always have a home and a good living. If you never need it for [illegible] will be a fortune for your children when [illegible] Terms $1 an acre down, balance in easy [illegible]
LEACH & KING,
201* Room A, Deken Building.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE FOR TO-DAY—At E. Mendelsohn's, 40 and 42 First st., bet. Jefferson and Columbia, in our boot and shoe department, 1,000 pairs ladies kid and goat button shoes, for $1.25; worth $2; 500 pairs ladies, button shoes, $1.25; men's calf shoes, $1.50; 500 pairs ladies' shoes, $1.50, for to-day only.

NOTICE—Dress Goods in our dry and fancy goods department. Ladies' hosiery for 12½c; 15c quality; ladies' black, fast color, 25c; handkerchiefs for 5c; 10c; 12½c; ladies' sailor waists for $2 to-day. E. Meyer & Co.'s.

ON SATURDAY SALE.—Clothing reduced at E. Meyer & Co.'s. Men's summer suits for $10, $12 50. Summer underwear at half price.

WATER FRONT—One of the finest water fronts in the city for sale at a bargain. Apply to Long & Young, 54 Washington street.

TEA DROPPERS all recommend the dress shield in Equipoise waists. P. E. Brigham, agent, 251 Third street, sole agent.

GRAY'S HARBOR.—The steamer George H. Mallies sails this evening for the above ports, leaving at 7 o'clock.

CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS—Only $2 per dozen at Professor Eastman's East Portland gallery, open day and Sunday.

MINISTERS' SUMMER COATS—Driving gloves, gloves, etc., at Kohn's, corner Second and Morrison.

BATHING SUITS—Underwear and hosiery, at Kohn's, corner Second and Morrison.

TRAVELING BAGS—Full lines of all grades and sizes at Kohn's, corner Second and Morrison.

ALL GOING—To the Seaside can get their goods of L. B. Mayer, the grocer, 70 Morrison st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S parasols at J. E. Brigham, Abington block.

STRAW HAT SALE.—Big bargains at Kohn's, corner Second and Morrison.

STEEL CELLS AND IRON WORK.—Judge and Commissioners Opening and Examining Bids Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon Judge Catlin and county commissioners were busily engaged opening bids for building steel cells and iron work for the new addition to the county jail. The bids received were as follows: Champion Iron Works, Kenton, Ohio, $9,465; Willamette Iron Manufacturing Company, St. Johns, $9,893; Pacific Jail Building Co., $9,383; Diebold Safe and Lock Company, Canton, Ohio, $14,695; Smith and Watson Iron Works, $11,695; Mosier, Buchanan & Co., Van Dorn Iron Works, two bids, $11,000 and $11,000. So far as known no bids were rejected.

A SAD STORY—Of the poor old man who was robbed of a penny by burglars. Not an instance on record where ever one has been robbed of a penny by burglars who wisely invested in a Hall's Safe. A large and full stock continually on hand at our salesroom, Front and Vine streets.

HALL'S SAFE & LOCK COMPANY.
CHAS. H. DODD & CO., Agents.

SEALAND

The terminus of the Ilwaco and Shoalwater Bay Railroad. THE GREAT SUMMER RESORT ON THE NORTHWEST COAST. Lies at the head of the bay, at deep water, and only twelve miles from the bar. The coming county seat and commercial metropolis of Pacific county. Now laid out. Lots on the market from [illegible] and upwards.

For particulars and full information call on or address
B. A. SEABORG,
ILWACO, W. T.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

CITY AGENTS.

FOUNDATION.—The Board ... their new illus... twenty-four page pub... interests of the ma... and her advan... commercial center... regarding her manufac... shipping and railway facil... Settler Territory and ... fully illustrated, the ... a two-page bird's eye ... -ly-embellished title ... covers, making it in ... the least and most ... published by the board. ... will be printed.

DAY.—Saturday is ... Here is a list ... Our regular 50-cent ... reduced to-day, 25 cents; ... and colored 10-day ... cents; ... vests at 39 cents; ... suits, for $2.90; 4 to 9 ... Oregon City suits, new ... grade but all-wool, $10; ... light rim, 50 cents; 25 ... ruffled handkerchiefs ... men's negligee ... for $1, spoonbust corset ... Fifth lasses.

... —A short time ... we saw in these columns of ... F. Koehler, son of Dr. ... and very favorably ... Portland, was in New ... medical and surgical ... of, one, the young ... from the college of ... with high honors. ... the ranks of a class of ... to represent Ore... Dr. Koehler was the ... to graduate in a very creditable ...

... TOWN.—Officer Sam ... afternoon arrested William ... army deserter from ... Street gives his name as ... Trident ty. His appear... corresponds with the des... from Vancouver, and ... is no mistake in the ... made on Twenty-... short time after ... were sent from ...

... CHARTERED.—The O. R. & ... a charter of the City of ... will sail from San Francisco, ... next Tuesday. She is a fine ... of 800 tons, and will be put on ... with the steamer Idaho. This, ... British Columbia ports in ... the steamer to the Sound ... days and thereafter if possible, and ... the company to handle the busi... for which the Idaho has been ...

... The engineers and draughts... completed their work on the In... was being published by Mr. ... Wells, and the lithographing ... The map can be seen at ... of Mr. Wells, northwest corner of ... and Morrison streets, rooms B, C and D, ... Real estate dealers, property ... and others, especially invited to ...

... Mr. G. A. Lyell, of ... Young's office, who is making ... for the keys and entrances along ... Railroads, has completed his la... Hancock and has gone to Nehalem. ... parties in the various engineers' of... are busy getting ready reports for ... this year.

... TRACTS, ETC.—To-morrow morn... Taylor street church, Rev. Alfred ... pastor, will preach upon the ... being the first of a series of ... announced some time ago. The ... experience in the field of ... assures this to be of interest, as ... of the series have been.

... TO-DAY.—Miss Lucia B. Griffin, the ... and costume impersonator, will give a ... performance at the New Park thea... the benefit of the Babies' Home, ... Island. This institution is in need ... and it is hoped the matinee will ... attended. The prices are 25 cents ... dimes.

... SALE.—This morning at 10 o'clock ... sell lot 9, block 8, Goldsmith addi... corner lot 16, block 13, Multno... several fine lots in C overdale ... corner First and Washington streets, ... to adorn walls of what they bring, ... sale.

... FIRE.—A chimney in the old Gris... at Second and A streets, burned ... yesterday morning, causing the Hook & Ladder ... to be called out by a still alarm. ... was extinguished without any other ... being done than a patch of the roof ...

... SUMMER EVENING CONCERT.—To... June 22, at 8 P. M., at the Exposition ... Music: the First regiment band ... Music of the Arion Society. An at... programme will be rendered. Ad... 25 cents; children under 12, half ...

... JUMP IN THE.—Dow Kiesley, 12 ... fell into the river while fishing at ... Tank Street last evening. He ... the third time when Edward ... employe of the Columbia boat ... heard in the river and saved him.

... EXCURSION.—The Portland ... steamer will picnic at Multnomah ... next Friday, June 28. Steamer Un... leave foot of Taylor street at 8 A. ... Tickets: children, 25 cents.

... SALE TO-DAY.—At E. Meyer ... boot and shoe department; ... and gent's button shoes for $1 40; ... shoes, $1 25; men's canvas ... to-day only.

... in our dry and fancy goods ... Ladies' hosiery for 12½c; la... fast color, 25c; handkerchiefs 5c, ... Ladies' sailor waists for $2 to-day ... & Co.'s.

... SALE.—Clothing reduced at ... & Co.'s. Men's summer suits for ... Summer underwear at 80c ...

... PAPER.—One of the finest water ... in the city for sale at a bargain, ... 64 Washington street.

... I recommend the dress re... waists. P. E. Brigham, 106 ... sole agent.

... TIMES.—The steamer General ... will leave for the above port, ... o'clock.

... PHOTOGRAPHS.—Only $2 per dozen ... Kaseman's East Portland gallery ... of Sunday.

... SUMMER COATS.—Driving dus... etc., at Kohn's, corner Second ...

... SALE.—Underwear and hosiery ... Kohn's, corner Second and Mor...

... SALE.—Full lines of all grades ... Kohn's, corner Second and Mor...

... To the Seaside can get lunch ... A. Meyer, the grocer, 70 Morrison.

... CHILDREN'S parasols at cost. ... Abington block.

... Bargains at Kohn's, ... Second and Morrison.

... STEEL AND IRON WORK.

... and Commissioners Opening and ... 30th Yesterday.

... morning Judge Catlin and the ... were busily engaged ... the bids for furnishing steel cells and ... for the new addition to the county ... and jail building. The bids sub... were as follows: Champion Iron ... Ohio, $9,465; Williamette ... $8,300; Pauly Jail Building ... Company, St. Louis, ... and Lock Company, ... cents and Watson Iron ... Richmann & Co., ... Iron Works, two bids, ... so far as known no con...

... [illegible] ...

ASKING FOR AN INJUNCTION.

Suit Commenced to Restrain the City of Portland From Building a Hall on the Plaza Blocks.

The common council some time since ordered that work preliminary to the construction of a city hall be commenced at once on the South Plaza block. It was supposed that some of the property owners in that vicinity would bring suit to enjoin the city from using the Plaza block as a site for the proposed building, and the object in ordering work to be begun was that legal proceedings might be begun and the question of the city's right to use the Plaza block settled.

Several weeks have elapsed without any work visible to the naked eye being done on the plaza and without any one coming to the front to institute legal proceedings.

Yesterday, however, Mr. William Church rose to the situation and knocked the metaphorical chip off the council's shoulder by beginning suit in the state circuit court, praying for a temporary and provisional injunction, and restraining order inhibiting and preventing the city, by its officers or agents, from breaking ground for digging up the soil on either of the Plaza blocks preparatory to laying the foundation for or erecting said proposed city hall or any building whatever thereon, or from in any way proceeding to occupy either of said blocks or any portion thereof with any building or building material until the further order of the court in the premises; and that upon the final hearing of this cause said injunction be made perpetual; and that it be decreed that the Plaza blocks, 53 and 54, be forever kept and maintained by the city as open plazas and a place for public gatherings and out-of-door recreation by the inhabitants of the city, and the public at large.

Plaintiff alleges that the plaza blocks were set apart and dedicated by Messrs. Coffin, Lownsdale and Chapman, the original owners, as a public square for the use of the public, and that the plat of the city, on which said blocks were designated as a public square, was adopted by the city council and that said blocks have been improved and ornamented and fenced, and used as a public square ever since.

Plaintiff further alleges that if either of the plaza blocks, or any part of them, be built upon the property of the plaintiff will be greatly and permanently damaged in value and lessened in desirability, and he will be forever debarred from his rights and privileges as one of the inhabitants of said city to have said blocks kept and maintained as any open and unobstructed plaza and place of public resort for out of doors recreation and pleasure. Wherefore he asks for an injunction and other relief, as above stated.

SEALAND.

One of the Ocean Summer Resorts of the Northwest Coast.

Attention is called this morning in the advertising columns of THE OREGONIAN to the new summer resort of Sealand, in Pacific county, on Shoalwater bay. The town is located at the head of Shoalwater bay, being distant from the river bar twelve miles and is the terminus of the Ilwaco & Shoalwater Bay railroad. The townsite has been already platted, and lots in Sealand are now on the market from $20 upwards. With an abundance of deep water for shipping and with one of the finest beaches near at hand, which furnishes unexcelled opportunities for the summer bather, Sealand will probably become one of the popular summer resorts of the Northwest and at the same time one of the prosperous towns of Western Washington. For any information of this promising place, call on or address B. A. Seaborg, Ilwaco, W. T.

SMOKERS, TAKE NOTICE!

Amber tips and amber cigar and cigarette holders, as well as a full assortment of the finest briar and meerschaum pipes, just received at S. L. Stone's, opposite THE OREGONIAN.

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Or., June 21, 1889.

Place of Observation.	Height of Bar.	Ch'ge last 24 hours	Ther.	Wind direc.	Wind velo.	Rain fall inch	State of Weather.
Portland	29.86	—14	80	NW		.00	Clo'dless
Olympia	29.88	—14	80	NW		.00	Clo'dless
Roseburg	29.85	—16	82	NW		.00	Clo'dless
Red Bluff	29.76	—04	96	SW		.00	Clo'dless
Sacramento	29.78	—08	78	SW		.00	Clo'dless
Eureka	30.00	.....	56	NW		.00	P't Cldy
Angeles	29.94	.....	62	E		.00	Clo'dless
Spokane	29.84	.....	90	N		.00	P't Cldy
Canby	30.02	.....	58	N		.00	Clo'dless

Local Report.

Pacific Coast Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Rlte. Hum.	Direc of Wind	Velo of Wind	Rain.	Wthr.
5 A. M.	30.00	58	74	NW	11	.00	Cldls
5 P. M.	29.96	81	35	NW	6	.00	Cldls

Maximum temperature, 88; minimum temperature, 56; flight of river at 5 A. M., 6.6 feet; change in past 24 hours, 0.0 feet.

	Normal.	Mean.	Departures from Normal.	Excess or deficiency since 1st.	Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1, 1889.
Temperature	61	72	11	132	553
Precipitation	.06	.00	—.06	—1.19	—13.23

PASSENGER LISTS.

OVERLAND.

Passed Medford, to arrive over the O. & C.: S. M. Wilson and wife, A. A. Moore, wife and child, C. S. Savage, F. H. Abernethy, William La Doyle and wife, Mr. Scott, M. Taylor, Miss M. S. Taylor, J. N. Davis and wife, J. M. Terry, A. J. Robinson, H. B. Haylock, Elsie Lenard, Miss Stryker, Miss Levy, Miss M. P. Bates, Miss M. B. Wood, George A. Raymond, S. M. Stryker, J. M. McCane, O. L. Darling and wife, E. Emmons, M. B. Gregoir, Joseph Alexander, James W. Alder, J. White, George B. Bayley, W. B. Donaldson, A. Banister, G. T. Morrow, Mrs. G. T. Morrow, Mrs. Borier, F. W. James, Mrs. E. Collins, Mrs. M. Collins, Mrs. C. H. Newbold, Miss Minter, Miss Lowenline, Mrs. A. Lower, Mrs. M. F. Henderson, Mrs. J. S. Wilson, Mrs. G. B. Hurd, Miss Lillie Hurd, E. J. Hilgard, S. B. Blake, S. M. Brown, A. N. Beach, Mr. Francisco, Mr. Archer, D. Clark, and fifty four second-class.

BRIEF MENTION.

Pleasure boats for rent, at Stark street.

Opening at the St. Louis Exchange saloon tonight. A fine lunch served.

Don't go home to lunch. Get a fine noonday meal at the New York; the best of the many Portland restaurants. First-class service.

NEW DRAGON'S STYLES.

Carpets, curtains, portieres, shades, etc. H. S. Gullixson & Co., 104 Third st., Abington building.

C. H. WILCOX, 150 FIRST STREET,

Has received *Army and Navy Journal*, *Railway Gazette*, *Waverly Magazine*, *Delineator*, for July.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY.

Horses and cattle at cor. Fourth and Ash sts., 10:30 A. M. A. B. Richardson, auctioneer.

We are prepared to make loans on choice city property at 6 per cent., with privilege of paying installments. Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Co., 3½ Morrison street.

GRANT'S PASS.—The coming city of Southern Oregon. Per bargains in town lots and acre tracts apply to Chas. K. Chanslor, Grant's Pass Or. Plats and prices furnished on application.

"Thou Shalt Not." The novel of the hour, at Ed. Dekum's. Price 50 cents.

"Alfred Wright's superior perfumes are only found in retail drug stores."

BUSINESS ITEMS.

The Viennas.

Washington street, loads all for lunches and oysters.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it at 25 cents

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Price 25 cts. a bottle.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

List of the Deeds Filed for Record in the Recorder's Office Yesterday.

Yesterday 15 deeds aggregating $19,830, an average of $1322, were filed, making the total number of deeds filed since the first of the month 302; value of the transactions, $724,297 82.

Since January 1, to date, there have been filed 2902 deeds aggregating $6,834,925 99.

DEEDS RECORDED JUNE 21.

First National bank to L. M. Sharno, part of blk 25, Carter's add., June 15, $1000.

Van B. DeLashmutt to L. M. Sharno, undivided ¼ of S W ¼ of subdivision 25, of blk C, Carter's add., June 12; $1150.

L. M. Sharno to Mary A. Tracy, undiv. ¼ of S W ¼ of subdiv. 25, of blk C, Carter's add., June 14; $1100.

F. C. Goodin to Jonathan Swift, lot 15, blk 43, Sellwood, June 6; $250.

Henry Helmke to M. Helmke, 1 acre N. B. Jones's D. L. C., June 21; $5.

John Strom and wife to Peter Byrne, 5 acres, secs. 20 and 29, 1 S, 2 E; $575.

W. Faber to D. W. Hoelbing, lots 6 and 8, blk 2, Multnomah add.; $750.

W. T. Hume and wife to O. C. Jennings, lot 6, blk 10, King's 2d add.; $2100.

G. Gregg to C. B. Torgler, lot 8, blk 29, Albina; $500.

A. Wilson to Schuknecht, lot 8, blk 127, Park add., East Portland; $2800.

J. C. Cosset et al. to A. H. Devers, lot 2, blk 300, Couch's add.; $2000.

E. & A. Baumann to German Ins. Assin, N ½ of NW ¼ of NE ¼ of sec. 19, T 1, 2 E; $3200.

N. Lawson and wife to Beals Hall, lot 4, blk 12, Paradise Springs; $300.

D. Dunbar and wife to Feilstar, part of D. L. C.; $1500.

D. B. Magoon to A. J. Magoon, undivided ¼ lot 3, blk 33, city; $2000.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY TRANSFERS.

Henrich Richter and wife to Peter Willen, 14.44-100 acres in D. L. C. of Hector Campbell; T 1 S, R 2 E; $1700.

Martha V. Wise to George B. Wise, 24.92-100 acres in J. P. Eagan's D. L. C., T 2 S, R 2 E; $5.

Or. I. & S. Co to Thomas H. Tongue, lot 16, blk 50, Or. I. & S. Co.'s add to Oswego; $275.

Henrietta Will and heirs to Solomon Miller, ¼ acre in N W ¼ of sec 19, T 4 S, R 2 E; $10.

D. H. Wolfer and wife to Solomon Miller, E ½ of N E ¼ of sec 24, T 4 S, R 1 W, and 6 acres in N W ¼ of sec 19, T 4 S, R 1 E; $2500.

W. H. Gross to Minnie Tietz, N E ¼ of N W ¼ and N W ¼ of N E ¼ of sec 20, T 2 S, R 4 E; $500.

Total, $5090.

INTERESTING TO MILL MEN.

The Michigan Lumber Company of Vancouver, W. T., who are building a large sawmill there, being desirous of procuring the very best belting that could be had, after receiving and comparing samples and prices from all makers, placed their order with W. F. Bowers & Co. of this city, for a full suit of Monarch endless rubber belts. The smallest of these is 12-inch, five ply, 27½ feet long, and the largest 26-inch, six ply, 89 feet long, the suit consisting of eight belts. All these belts are now displayed in W. F. Bowers & Co.'s store, No. 93 Front street, and an inspection of them will be interesting to all, and to mill men in particular, who can readily understand and appreciate the great advantages of having belts without splices. Any mill man at a distance can procure a photograph of these belts, which will be sent to him on applying to W. F. Bowers & Co. The aggregate cost of this suit, which is the first full suit of the Monarch endless rubber belts brought to this section, is something over $500.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Marion D. Egbert, of Walla Walla, was in the city yesterday, but left for his home on the train last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Pedler arrived yesterday from San Francisco and are guests of Mrs. J. P. Howe.

Mrs. C. T. Mills, the principal of Mills seminary, California, is now in the city. She is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Dolph.

Remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, entirely different from any other.

SIX PER CENT.—Money to loan in amounts of $500 and up, with the privilege of paying part or all before due. Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Co. 3½ Morrison street.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER
RUBBER HOSE
ROT AND MILDEW PROOF.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Folding Hose Reels, California Lawn Sprinklers.
W. F. BOWERS & CO.
91 and 93 Front St., Portland, Or.

A. FELDENHEIMER,
Leading Jeweler.
LARGEST STOCK OF
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
IN THE NORTHWEST.
Jewelry of All Descriptions Manufactured to Order.
COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED.
A. FELDENHEIMER,
Corner First and Morrison Sts.
Portland, Or.

THE
RELIABLE JEWELER,
63 First st., bet. Oak and Pine.
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, etc.
POSITIVELY
No Goods Misrepresented.
NEW
CLARENDON HOTEL
J. F. Henderson, Prop.
Cor. Second and Ellis.
BEST $1 A DAY HOUSE IN THE CITY.
(No Chinese Employed.)
All New Furniture. Location Most Central
BECK, THE JEWELER,
Front and Morrison,
Opposite Esmond and St. Charles Hotels.
Headquarters for All American Watches.
UNREDEEMED PLEDGES!
FOR SALE, consisting of Gold and Silver American Watches, Diamonds, Guns, Pistols and Musical Instruments. UNCLE MYERS, the Great Oregon Money Lender, 163 First st. Private entrance north hallway.
MRS. J. HANOVER,
—Importer of—
FINE MILLINERY.
No. 133 Third st., Portland, Oregon.
Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, No. 169 First St.

SPECIALS.
We have them. The neatest, nobbiest styles ever brought here. The most complete lines of business and dress suits yet shown.
Don't imagine for an instant that because we only sell the best quality of clothing that's made, that our prices are high; on the contrary, you'll find that our prices are as low and perhaps lower than great y inferior Clothing is sold for elsewhere.
See Our Corner Window.
Ba Briggan
Underwear
We have a large stock of summer weight French Balbriggan undershirts and drawers, which we sell at the price of domestic goods, namely $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 per suit. Also lines of summer Merino and All-Wool in summer weights. Prices $2.00, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 per suit.
Neckwear
In French Flannels, Fancy Silk Stripes and Pure Silk. Prices $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and $4.00. These goods are first-class in quality and stylish in pattern. We think it the prettiest line shown in the city.
STEAM
Call and see our line and if we don't sell you, we will have nothing to say.
The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter of the Northwest.

CLOSING OUT SALE.
Corner First and Morrison.
LUMBER
AND RAILROAD LUMBER.
We are better prepared than ever to furnish large bills of lumber for the season of 1889. Can deliver 40 M. feet per day. LA CAMAS LUMBER CO., La Camas, W. T.

SPECIAL SALE
For one week only, ending June 27, unless the goods are all sold sooner.
We wish to close our stock of Satins, Batiste, Mull, Zephyr and India Linen Suit Patterns. We reduce the prices to less than the trimmings would cost.

$2.00 Suits	For $ .00	$7.50 Suits	For $3.50
3.00 Suits	For 1.50	9.50 Suits	For 5.00
5.00 Suits	For 2.00	11.00 Suits	For 6.00
6.00 Suits	For 3.00	20.00 Suits	For 10.00

Our Ladies Ready-Made Wrappers are included.
A $1.50 Plain Wrapper for 75c.
A $2.50 Embroidered Wrapper for $1.25.
A $4 Flannel Wrapper for $2.
The making alone would cost more than these prices.
PARASOLS.
During the same time we will make a special offering all a great reduction in prices of our entire stock of new and choice Parasols. Do you need a Sun Umbrella or Fancy Parasol. If so, get it now.
Also, during this time, we will make a clean sweep of our stock of PORTIERES. We show the largest line of these goods in the Northwest. Chenilles, Turcomans, Velours and Tapestries. All greatly reduced, many to one-half price.
Should any of the above goods not be sold during the week we will resume usual prices thereafter.
COES & KING,
First and Taylor Streets.
B. & P.,
HATTERS AND FURNISHERS.
—SOLE AGENTS—
KNOX HATS.
SILK, STRAW, STIFF, CRUSH, SOFT.
NEGLIGEE OVERSHIRTS.
BUFFUM & PENDLETON
163 FIRST STREET.

DR. BUSS—DENTIST
Best teeth, $7 to $15 per set; without plates a specialty; vitalized air, cocaine and electricity for painless extraction and filling. Office, corner First and Yamhill sts.
Toothache Instantly Stopped with SCHWARTZ'S DENTIFIX. It does not burn the mouth, is also unequalled for cleansing the teeth. Sold by all druggists. SNEDL. BERTSHU & WOODARD, Wholesale Druggists, Agents.
CHAS. T. PREHN, Dentist.
Vitalized air a specialty. Cocaine and electricity for painless extracting. Fine gold work a specialty. Room 7, Union Block. First street entrance.
E. W. PREHN, Dentist, 54 Union Block. Entrance Stark Street.
OREGON ELECTRIC BELT WILL CURE YOU OF PAIN
C. E. Geiger, M. D., Homœopathist and Surgeon, corner Third and Morrison. Telephone 531.
DR. SWAIN, DENTIST.
Teeth, $3 to $12; warranted. Fillings from 75c. Painless extracting and gold work. Eight years' experience in Europe (on parle Francais). No. 105 First st., G. A. R. building.
WE DYE TO LIVE—PORTLAND STEAM Dye Works, 269 Third st. All kinds of dyeing and cleaning done in first-class style. Cleaning in curling and dyeing gents' clothing especially. Ants LIVE TO DIE. 12[illegible]
J. D. CLARK, Manufacturer of GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE, COVALLIS, OREGON. Send drawings and specifications for estimates. [illegible]
PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.
E. J. Partridge, 60 Morrison St., Portland, Or.
J. A. Stratton, District Attorney. W. W. Newlin, W. B. Fenton.
STRATTON, NEWLIN & FENTON, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Rooms Nos. 7 and 8 Newlin Block, Seattle, W. T.
PEERLESS PURIFIER FOR KIDNEY DISEASES

THE FARMERS' & MECHANICS' STORE
200 202 204 206 FIRST ST.
6 AND 8 TAYLOR ST.
ONE PRICE TO ALL
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT
A SUMMER SALE.
SPECIAL
THURSDAY, JUNE 20.
FRIDAY, JUNE 21.
SATURDAY, JUNE 22.
We are going to offer the ladies of Portland and vicinity an opportunity of purchasing Trimmed Hats at nominal prices for the balance of this week. We have about four hundred Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed Hats, which we have divided into three assortments and will offer during this sale as follows:
OUR $1.50 HATS
For Ladies, Misses and Children. We are showing in all styles and colors and they are without exception, the greatest value ever offered in TRIMMED HATS.
OUR $2.50 HATS.
This is a line of Trimmed Hats, comprising Milans, Milan Braids, Leghorns, Fancy Braids, in the latest summer shapes.
OUR $3 HATS.
This line of Trimmed Goods is unquestionably the best value ever offered at any millinery sale in Portland. In this lot are included English Milans, Fancy Lace Braids and Black Lace and Jet Bonnets.
See display of these hats in our center and corner windows.
EMBROIDERIES
Balance of this week we will offer the accumulated odds and ends of Flouncings, Allovers and Edgings from our Great Embroidery Sale. Some rare bargains in Fine Embroideries.
20,000 YARDS - - 15c PER YARD.
WHITE GOODS
Will offer our Lace Checks, India Linons, Stripes, etc., regular value 30c, 35c and 40c per yard, for the balance of the week at 15c per yard.
BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT
The feature of our Clothing Department is our
BOYS' CLOTHING.
We are underselling any one in the city, and can fit out the little fellows with any size, shade or quality desired.
MARSAY & CIE., PARIS.
Manufacturers of our $5.50 Ladies' French Kid Shoe. Examine this shoe before purchasing others.
SHOE DEPARTMENT.
OUR $2.50 SHOE.
Every pair of our genuine Calf Shoes at $2.50 are stamped in the sole—
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' STORE.
OUR $2.50 GENUINE CALF SHOE
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
OUR LITTLE GIANT IS THE FAVORITE SCHOOL SHOE
THE FARMERS' & MECHANICS' STORE
200 202 204 206 FIRST ST.
6 AND 8 TAYLOR ST.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

FOOD IN ENGLAND.

The London *Times* presents statements of the consumption of food in England which show that the total budget of England's means of subsistence for 1887 aggregates £316,206,441, of which £149,547,638—that is, 47 per cent—was for vegetable and £166,-658,805, or 53 per cent, for animal food. The animal food is consequently, in commercial value, the more valuable. In this connection the *Times* makes the interesting remark that the entire budget for 1886 was £60,000,000 less than the average of the years between 1876 and 1880. This is one effect of the decline in prices for the various kinds of food. Sixty million pounds sterling yearly, the amount of saving which the English consumer draws out of the prevailing depression of prices. Of animal food consumed, England produced 75 per cent and imported 25 per cent; of vegetable food consumed, 64 per cent was produced at home and 36 per cent was imported. Production of wheat in Great Britain in 1867 was 30,386,610 centals; importations of wheat were 62,125,366 centals. Of corn, or as the English call it, maize, England imported 31,021,630 centals. These are the great points. Of other articles of food consumed in England, a much larger proportion is produced at home.

The decline of American literature is a subject often discussed, and it may as well include the decline of English literature. What ails the word that at times it produces wonderful genius, and then has lapses of failure, is incomprehensible. Literature of recent years has not the depth and quality it knew earlier in the century. Then England had a class of writers, both prose and poetical, that were unequaled since Shakespeare and Milton. Now, who is there to stand beside Walter Scott or to rival the work of Dickens and Thackeray? What poets can hold a candle even to those of the Lake school? Modern chyme is inferior, tame, or vapidly sentimental. Tennyson is near his end. English historians and essayists lack the flavor that inspired men in the past. The same comparisons are in place for American writers, for we have only dialect rhymes and society novels, where once we had Longfellow and his compeers, Hawthorne and his contemporaries. This is a utilitarian age, and the genius of Edison and his compeers is with us instead of literary talent, that once was matter of pride. The tendency of the age is to action and enterprise; to build and equip; to put nature's hidden powers at work, and if the time ever comes when human capacity for discovery and development shall take a rest, we may hope to see the magic wands of genius once more open the realm of truer poetry and more majestic prose than is requisite for the uses of journalism.

The Good Templars of this state are not growing in numbers, but an expansion of ideas may be placed to their credit. The resolution against license, as applied to the liquor traffic which has been passed by the grand lodge of that order at every session for a generation was defeated upon being called up before that body in session at Salem Wednesday. Another evidence of growing wisdom among the brethren was the failure to urge the establishment of an independent "grand lodge organ." The effort of long years has demonstrated the fact that though an "organ" can be run by getting a good strapping fellow to turn the crank the trouble begins when he grows unreasonable and requires pay for the common-place service. The chief obstacle to the success of this "organ" business is that a stiff-necked public don't want a machine of this kind bad enough to pay for the dull repetition of ideas that it laboriously hammers upon the ear, while ultra temperance folks, who feel that they need an "organ" in their business are exceedingly loth to pay for the luxury out of their own pockets. Hence, our friends, the Good Templars are wise in disposing of the "organ" question in connection with temperance work in this state in the least expensive, and withal the most satisfactory way. This they did by putting it quietly to sleep upon the confiding bosom of the grand lodge executive committee.

"Sportsmen" have had a fine run of luck and an abundance of fun lately in taking salmon imprisoned above the hatchery in the Clackamas. The "sport" in this sort of thing is about as inspiriting as that which hunters have been known to enjoy in killing deer with butcher knives and pitchforks when the starving creatures had been driven, by stress of weather and hunger from the foothills into the adjoining valleys and became stranded in the snow-drifts. The flesh of the animals under such conditions was not much more palatable than that of the weary "bluebuck," eagerly seeking opportunity to return to the sea after spawning; but then, think of the rare "fun" which the hunters got out of such exhilarating sport? Why, as one enthusiastic "sportsman" declared, after an unusual fall of snow several years ago, "the deer were perfect helpless, and it was no trouble at all to kill them; some of them were so weak and tired that they could not even flounce about in the snow." The luckless salmon imprisoned in the Clackamas have still strength enough, backed by desperate hunger, to "take the fly," hence they can still be taken without the aid of a pitchfork, and the "sport of killing them" must be immense.

The supreme court has formally decided that the executive of the state has not the power to annul an act of the legislature. Governor Pennoyer was no doubt prepared for the decision, as he could hardly have expected that it would be otherwise. He has, however, had his tilt at the state railway commission and at the legislature, got before the courts and the people with divers and sundry ideas peculiar to himself, and he is doubtless satisfied. As to the rest there was some public interest, but little concern in the matter at issue, since the result had been foreseen from the start.

The Rhode Island vote is a tremendous reverse for prohibition. In some respects it is the most significant vote yet cast. After a trial of prohibition for three years the people have declared against it by a vote of three to one. They have found it impracticable as a method of temperance and wrong as a method of moral reform. After so many defeats prohibition henceforth will be little heard of. But let no one suppose that effort for temperance will not be continued, and with increasing success.

Among significant things in connection with the recent railway transactions is the fact that 60,000 shares of the stock of O. R. & N. released by the Oregon & Transcontinental have been taken by men connected with the Union Pacific and the Manitoba roads. This foreshadows connection of the Manitoba and O. R. & N. in Northern Idaho, and was one of the things that Mr. Villard in his call for Oregon & Transcontinental proxies said he wished to prevent.

The New York *Evening Post* gives a report of a recent conversation between Senator Ransom, (Dem.) N. C., and Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson about the appointment of colored postmasters in the South. The senator urged: "You can readily see how unpleasant it must be for the refined, cultured people of the South to take their letters from the hands of coarse negroes." "I have heard that argument before," said Mr. Clarkson, "and I am, to tell the truth, getting a little tired of it. Now, I want to ask you a question or two. Are not the children of many of the refined, cultured people of the South reared by black mammy nurses? Does not a colored servant cook your meal, another wait on your table, another shave your face, and still another mix your toddy for you? You admit that. Well, then, I'm unable to see why it is that if as babes you can take your nourishment from black breasts, if you can take your breakfasts from black hands, you can't also take your letters and newspapers from the hands of negro postmasters. At the office in question, senator, a colored man will be appointed before night."

And now comes the society of the Dunkards and prohibits the wearing of gold watches, as conducive to pride on the part of the wearers. This is good, so far as it goes. But while on the question of discipline it would be well for these pious folk to decree that their church people should wear Waterburys, that mortification of spirit and patience and diligence in labor might result.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.

THE OREGONIAN has heretofore published several notices of the "Library of American Literature," compiled and edited by Edmund Clarence Stedman and Ellen Mackay Hutchinson. Of this great work, to be completed in ten large volumes, we now have Vols. VI and VII. These volumes deal with our literature for the period extending from the year 1825 to the year 1860. Volume VI opens with George Bancroft. Among other famous names in it are those of Emerson, Theodore Parker, Hawthorne, Longfellow and Poe. Volume VII includes Lowell, Holmes, Motley, Whipple, Harriet Beecher Stowe and many more. In the two volumes about 300 different authors are represented.

The plan of this work is more comprehensive than any other yet attempted. It is designed to present an ample view of American literature from the earliest settlement to the present time. Copious extracts from the writings of authors are presented, and many pieces of high value and very rare, are given a setting here. Every reader, indeed, will find in the earlier volumes of this work many favorites pieces which have long been out of print, or have been printed during recent times only in mutilated form. In care of selection and comprehensiveness of plan this work exceeds any other with which it can be put in comparison. It is published by Charles L. Webster & Co., No. 3, East Fourteenth street, and is supplied at Portland by Ben F. French, agent for Western Oregon.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

In Nebraska a man gave a mortgage on his growing corn and when it was ripe the farmer took care of it, harvested and sold it and made use of the proceeds. When suit was brought on the mortgage the court decided that the plaintiffs could not recover. His corn was not cut. Corn that had been cribbed and sold could not be identified and to let goods hold under chattel mortgage be harvested and sold invalidated the claim. The money wasn't the corn. A chattel mortage is an unsafe affair if the property is not actually in the keeping of the one who tries to make it serve as security. Many people lose their claim because they fail to maintain practical possession. In case of a chattel mortgage possession is ten points in the law.

It really does seem as enough something should be done to restore the land between Portland and Wallula, withdrawn on account of the land grant to the Northern Pacific railroad, to the public domain, a measure our delegation has worked for unavailingly. Also the public should know the situation and understand why the land is not open to settlement at the present time. One of the complications of this question is found in the fact that the lands of the Cascade branch overlapped the Columbia river grant and when that road is finished the Northern Pacific had earned all the odd sections forty miles from the road north and south. More than that, they claimed ten miles more, or as much as was necessary to compensate in the form of lieu land, for the lands in the Yakima reservation.

Chicago proposes to settle the smoke question in a new and practical way. The city will lay smoke pipes—not made of corncobs, either—and all the smoke of the city will go through these pipes, and be distributed through the surrounding country. The city is to be free of smoke, but there will be modern infernos all around its outskirts, where smoke of every degree will pour forth in a wonderful mixture. It remains to be seen if the proper draft can be maintained to induce the smoke to leave the city in sufficient haste. This proposition involves much in the way of experiment, and if it works well may lead to a change in the management of many municipalities. In some manufacturing towns the smoke of furnaces envelopes the city like a funeral pall. Pittsburg was very smoky until natural gas was introduced.

There are so many people who do not know there was a thunderstorm unless the lightning struck near them or singed their whiskers, and so many who never realize the presence of good or evil until the effect reaches them, that a comprehensive newspaper has to devote much of its space to the publication of what appeared only a few days before. It is often the truth that a man will (a woman not very often) write with particularity, asking for information that has been given in full not over a week before. It is tiresome and yet must be done, unless you can refer to date and column of issue. The man who has not an unlimited stock of patience should never start a newspaper, and if he cannot acquire the article, but has the newspaper, he will do better to sell out on credit than keep on and lose credit for being accommodating.

An exchange alludes to Canada as a mere British colony, without actual standing among nations, yet the Dominion is building up a great commerce by means of judicious and systematic granting of subsidies to steamer lines and her ocean traffic grows much faster than ours. An immense subsidy created the Canadian Pacific railroad; wise liberality has built up these ocean steamer lines to all parts of the South seas as well as the farthest Orient. We look on, our pockets full and overflowing, while Canada borrows at a high rate of interest. We build vaults to hold bullion and coin and greenbacks, when it would be much wiser and better to build up a great commerce, to build up a great navy, to build up fortifications along our coasts, and such work on harbors and rivers as will build up a great internal commerce by means of natural water ways.

It does seem hypercritical for the supreme court to make a ruling that will invalidate a hundred thousands oaths made with the best intent for the ordinary business of a land office. If congress can legalize these affidavits, it had best do so as soon as possible. The United States supreme court rules that in case of any oath required by national statute, it must be made before an officer of the United States, and all oaths before notaries public are therefore void. It is claimed that this decision affects 100,000 cases in the mineral line of the land department, and if this ruling cannot be some way modified, or these affidavits legalized by special act of congress, there will be no remedy for a large proportion of the interests involved. A notary has been considered an officer who was qualified for all general work of the kind referred to, and by this decision they will, like Othello, find their occupation gone.

The future of the mountain regions of the Pacific may not all prove as valuable as is believed of the foothill and mountain districts of California, but the mountains of Oregon promise more than many now have any idea of. Before another century shall have come and gone there will be more population in our foothills and mountains than now comprise the whole population of the entire state. Many of the best ideas of the capacity of these mountain sides and benches and the valleys that nestle among the ranges. California gets the best fruit known in her markets from fruit farms created out of that mountain soil. An entirely different condition of agriculture and horticulture will be certainly developed in our mountain region, and everything that will be produced there will derive recreation from the mountain soil and climate where it grows. This mountain land offers a different character of production and will need a set of men and women suited to its capabilities.

The freedom of the press has been in a great measure overdone and made an abuse while in other instances newspapers have been held in damages because they repeated the news of the day without comment and giving proper credit. Of course there is an unreasonable style of personality that no newspaper should copy, much less publish as original. There is unmitigated slander and vile traduction that has no palliation and again there are facts given to the public as truth that excite wide interest and the public are anxious to be fully informed about. All such matter becomes public property when once published and no newspaper can afford to ignore important news that has an aspect of reliability or probability. A New York court rules that a newspaper can give the current news of the day without becoming criminally liable. The *World* published a letter claimed to be libelous and as its facts were undisputed and malice was wanting, Judge Ingraham gave the newspaper $200 for counsel fees and the complainant paid the costs besides. The old common law maxim that "the greater the truth the greater the libel" finds no countenance in New York state.

Through Pullman sleepers and dining cars; also second-class sleepers through to the East via Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 121 First St., corner Washington.

AROUND THE COURT HOUSES.

Suit About Barbed Wire—Cupid's Capers—"Fire-Water Cases"—Wants His Money—Blotter.

The Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company and Isaac Elwood yesterday began suit in the United States circuit court against Knapp, Burrell & Co. to have them restrained from selling a certain kind of barbed wire for fencing.

Complainants claim to have the sole right for the district of Oregon to sell a certain kind of barbed wire and complain that defendants have been selling a wire which infringes on their rights, and ask that defendants be enjoined from selling said wire, and that they be obliged to come into court and answer in this matter

JUDGE TANNER'S GRIST.

The following cases were under consideration in the police court yesterday afternoon:

James Murphy, a middle-aged man with innumerable scars on his face, giving him the appearance of one who had come in contact with a Kansas cyclone, sat in the dock charged with drunkenness. His friends claimed that he was slightly unbalanced mentally, and urged the necessity of having him examined by a physician. The court made an order committing him for five days, during which time his condition, as to his sanity, can be inquired into.

Charles Wilson was charged with being drunk and disorderly. The officer, making the arrest, stated that Wilson had beaten his wife and child unmercifully in front of his house at the corner of Second and G streets. Counsel for the defense, while admitting that there was no justification for his client's conduct, claimed that there were peculiarly mitigating circumstances connected with the case that should be taken into consideration in imposing the penalty. The court fined the defendant $25.

Albert Spatzangel, a German, was fined $2 for raising a disturbance with the Chinese vegetable venders at the corner of Second and Alder streets. Mike Lilla forfeited $10 on a charge of drunkenness. Anna Catherrins, who is otherwise known by the soubriquets of "Frenchy" and "Rose of the park," was arraigned on a charge of soliciting. With her limited command of the English language she expressed herself innocent of any impropriety, though the court fined her $60.

Henry Tennant, a good looking young man, was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery, and on another of threatening to commit a felony, the latter preferred by Mary DeLetts, a young lady to whom he had been paying attentions. A plea of not guilty was entered to both charges and hearing was continued until this afternoon. Tennant, in the meantime, is held under $1000 bonds.

OF HIS OWN FREE WILL.

Jailer Dougherty in speaking of the difficulty had by Rev. Mr. Piercy, some time ago, with the prisoners of the county jail, said that the latter discontinued holding services at the county jail of his own accord, and was not refused the privilege by him (Dougherty) as has been stated. The prisoners objected to the Sunday services and Mr. Piercy gave them up, and that is all there is to the affair.

SOME OF CUPID'S WORK.

Licenses to wed were yesterday granted by County Clerk Powell to Fong Gee and Chue Far, Henry Metzger and Mary Schaub, and F. A. Stuhr and Ada M. Schultz.

AND STILL ANOTHER.

Deputy United States Marshal W. J. Furnish yesterday brought down from Pendleton Frank Morgan, charged with selling liquor to Indians.

ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

In Judge Shattuck's court, W. J. McAllister, of Belleville, Ill., has sued I. W. Baird to recover $345 on a promissory note made in January, 1885.

A MEAGER BLOTTER.

STATE CIRCUIT NO 1.

N. P. Atterbury vs. P. & W. V. Ry Co.; motion for a new trial argued and submitted.

C. G. Hicklin vs. Patrick McClear; submitted.

E. W. Bingham vs. Sarah M. Kern et al; submitted.

Ella D. Miller vs. J. W. Bailey et al; verdict for plaintiff for $1012. Judgment on the verdict.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON.

Closing Exercises—A Fine Dinner Discussed—Toasts and Responses.

The commencement exercises at the University of Oregon took place on Thursday according to programme. In the law department degrees were conferred on several graduates by Judge Matthew P. Deady.

In the evening a dinner was given to the regents, faculty and guests, by the alumni, at the Hoffman house, Mr. Williams presiding. After discussing a most excellent menu, provided by "Grandma" Munroe, the evening was spent in giving and responding to toasts drunk in strawberry shrub and lemonade.

Among others, Judge Deady responded to the toast, "The Regents."

President Johnson responded to the toast, "The Faculty."

Regent McArthur responded to the toast, "The State of Oregon," in a most happy and eloquent manner.

Rev. Mr. Hill responded to the toast, "The Alumni." He said many entertaining things and in closing drew an interesting and bright picture of what the meeting of the alumni of the University of Oregon would be years hence, when he should attend it as a gray-headed man.

Mr. Frank M. Mulkey responded to "The Class of '89," with feeling and effect.

DONATIONS BY THE ODD FELLOWS.

From Grand Secretary Gambell it is learned that donations have been forwarded by the Odd Fellows of Portland and East Portland to their brethren in Seattle, as follows:

Samaritan Lodge No. 2	$200 00
Samaritan Lodge No. 2, members	142 50
Hassalo Lodge No. 15	100 00
Hassalo Lodge No. 15, members	100 50
Minerva Lodge No. 19	20 00
Orient Lodge No. 17	80 00
Ellison Encampment No. 1	100 00
Total	$743 00

You will seldom need a doctor if you have Simmons Liver Regulator handy.

The King of Holland Relapses.

THE HAGUE, June 20.—The King of Holland has had a serious relapse from his recent recovery.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN

CURES PERMANENTLY BACKACHE, HEADACHE AND TOOTHACHE.

CURES PERMANENTLY ALL ACHES.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

TRADE MARK

THE NEW CITY OF COLLYER

P. GOLDSMITH, New York. | SOL. OTTENHEIMER, BERTHOLD GOLDSMITH, Portland.

GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG

Importers and Dealers in

METALS, Plain, Stamped, Japanned Tinware, Miners' and Plumbers' Stock and Tools, House-furnishing Hardware, Granite Ironware, Lead and Iron Pipe, Pumps, etc.

84 and 86 Front Street.

Depot of the Northwestern Foundry.

GORDAN BROS.

MAKE THE

TO ORDER

than any other Tailoring Establishment on the Coast.

No. 167 FIRST ST. PORTLAND.

GOODS SOLD BY THE PIECE.

AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

TO THE TRADE ONLY.

GRAND

CELEBRATION

—AT—

VANCOUVER, WASH. TER.,

In aid of the Johnstown Sufferers.

Great Civic and Military Demonstration.

The citizens of Vancouver announce to the public that on the Fourth of July next they will have a grand demonstration in aid of the

—Johnstown Sufferers—

The day will be ushered in by the booming of cannon and the firing of salutes, to be followed by a

Great Civic and Military Procession.

Orations by Distinguished Men.

Games, + Music, + Dancing + and + Refreshments

Following these will be a brilliant and exciting

—SHAM BATTLE—

By Regular Troops, Embracing Extensive Operations of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, together with Troops of the National Guard, under direction of General John Gibbon, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the Columbia, and under command of able and experienced officers of the regular army.

At night there will be

A GRAND DISPLAY OF FIRE WORKS!

In the Military Fort of Vancouver Barracks, including Brilliant and Beautiful Mortar Bombs, thrown from Cohorn Mortars, representing actual Siege Operations by night, the shells bursting in mid-air with beautiful and artistic coruscations of color.

This unequaled demonstration will be conducted with great skill and precision in every respect, and as a Grand Gala Day afforded all at a trifling expense, with the certainty that every cent paid in will be for one of the noblest purposes now or ever before demanded of our country, viz., that of affording our stricken fellow countrymen assistance in this hour of great need, following the most appalling calamity of modern times. While this effort is notably one for the prompt, efficient and extensive

Aid of the Johnstown Sufferers,

There will still be no exorbitant charges to the public. Refreshments will be served to all at reasonable rates, and a small fee of 25c only charged for admission to the grounds, especially set apart for, and admitting of the view of the Battle, Games and Fireworks.

Specially Low Railroad and Steamboat Rates

Will be arranged for, providing for return to Portland and other points after the Fireworks.

Further particulars in small bills.

All are Cordially Invited to Attend.

NOW ON THE MARKET.

TITLE Absolutely Perfect.

THE FINEST PROPERTY ON THE EAST SIDE.

PROPERTY IN

ADVANTAGES. ELEVATED, SIGHTLY, ACCESSIBLE.

Offered for 25 and 50 per cent less than any property in either Portland or East Portland equally accessible is selling for.

REACHED BY HORSE CARS, MOTOR LINE AND

HOLLADAY'S ADDITION

PRICES FROM $600 A LOT UPWARDS.

TO EAST PORTLAND.

This magnificent property comprises 1400 lots and lies immediately between the city of East Portland on the south and the city of Albina (population 4000) on the north, being really a "reserve" between the combined population of SIXTEEN THOUSAND. It is high, commanding a view of the entire East Portland and Albina and is reached by the street cars of the Willamette Bridge Railway Co. from Portland. This company is now operating two lines of street cars, one running north from Holladay's to the heart of East Portland, across the Morrison street bridge, and the other running due west across the new addition terminating in Portland. In addition to these two lines the cars of the Vancouver motor line run through the addition from north to south. The property can also be easily reached from the "west side" by either the ferry road Company's steam ferry or by the small ferries running from Portland to Albina. Some of the finest residences on the "west side" are located in this addition. Many of the most prominent residents of Portland and East Portland own property in Holladay's addition and many elegant and substantial residences will be constructed there during the year. A magnificent Boulevard, Holladay avenue, 100 feet wide, cuts through the entire property from west to east, and is the most popular drives out of the city. This connects with the new steel railroad and wagon bridge (opening for use on the west, thus giving easy access into Portland from the most desirable property. Address or call on

OREGON REAL ESTATE CO.,

3 Morrison Street, Portland, Or.

NO STUMPS. NO BRUSH. FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

HOLLADAY'S ADDITION.

LOTS FROM $100 UPWARDS ON EASY INSTALLMENTS WITHOUT INTEREST.

Ten Minutes' Ride on the P. & V. R. R.

HIGH, HEALTHY AND SIGHTLY.

For Maps, Plats, etc., call on either WEST & STEARNS, 12 Stark Street, HOWARD & FLOWER, 29 Stark Street, or E. E. MILLER, 167½ First Street.

ALL CLEAR. PERFECTLY LEVEL.

HOLLADAY'S ADDITION.

ACRES vs. LOTS.

$45,000 subsidy raised. The plant already ordered, to be completed by October 1 next.

$300 per acre; half cash, balance in one or two years at 8 per cent.

Five 10-acre tracts left, to be sold this week.

These tracts lie near the new Electric Motor Line, southeast of city, and as near as Mount Tabor.

The land slopes toward the west and lies very high, so that every acre affords a magnificent view of Portland.

The soil is very rich.

Land having no better view and at same distance from heart of city, at Mt. Mt. Tabor, commands from $2000 to $4000 per acre.

The completion of the Electric Motor by September next will work a marvelous change in the neighborhood of these tracts, so that they promise greater and speedier advance in prices than any other suburban property.

One of these 10-acre tracts will, in a few years, make the fortunate owner thereof an independent, if not a wealthy, man.

The time is limited.

These tracts are disappearing from the market.

You can not afford to wait.

CLAYTON & OLIVER,

163 Second Street.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

CLINTON.

The best place for quick return on money invested is in the town of the Portland Smelting and Refining Works.

A GUARANTEE that the works will be built on time given with each purchase of lots. Prices are now low, but will soon advance. Be wise in time. Call at office of company, Room 12, First National Bank Building; W. Alcorn, on the grounds, or

A. E. BORTHWICK,

2 Washington St., cor. Front

PALATINE HILL.

Is the best situated suburban property on the market.

It is easy of access by road, river and railway.

It is on the direct line of the Oregon City Electric Motor Railway.

It will increase in value more than anything else you can buy.

It is in every way the best investment you can make.

It is sold cheap and on very easy terms.

There are only a few choice tracts left.

Call and secure one before they are all gone.

ROBERT BELL,

Portland Savings Bank Building.

SUNNYSIDE

If you desire a home in a healthy and convenient suburb, on easy terms, look at Sunnyside.

SELLWOOD

We have several desirable little homes that we can sell cheap, as well as a large number of unimproved lots. Call and see us.

J. FRED CLARK & SON,

13 Stark Street.

40 ACRES

Adjoining Boston addition, now selling in lots at the rate of $600 per acre. This tract is on the line of the motor to the Prescott tract, and can be had at a very low figure. E. J. MILLER, 106½ Third St.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—Continued.

CANTON + THE + SUPREME + COURT

Of British Columbia.

CAMERON vs. HARPER

Sale of Defendant's Estate.

TENDERS

Are invited for the purchase of the whole of the Estate of the Defendant in British Columbia, consisting of about

40,000 ACRES OF FREEHOLD LAND,

With Cattle, Horses, Agricultural Implements, etc., either en bloc as a going concern, or in parcels.

Tenders to be Delivered (Sealed)

To the undersigned on or before

The 1st Day of August, 1889.

Indorsed, "Tenders for the Purchase of the Estate of Thaddeus Harper.

FOR FULL DETAILS

Of lands, chattels and Terms of Sale, etc.,

SEE CATALOGUES,

With particulars and conditions of sale, which can be obtained from Mr. Charles Wilson, Solicitor for Plaintiff; from Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, Solicitors for the Defendant; and from the offices of "The Times" and "Colonist," Victoria; The "World," Vancouver; The "Inland Sentinel," Kamloops; The "Oregonian," Portland, Or.; The "Bulletin," San Francisco, Cal., and the British Columbia Land Investment Agency (Limited), 15 Sergeants' Inn, Fleet street, London, E. C., England, and from the undersigned.

H. S. MASON,
C. C. PREVOST,
Receivers.

TWENTY-ONE GRADUATES.

Commencement Exercises at the Portland High School Yesterday.

Good Attendance—Interesting Exercises—The Essays' Reads—Dr. Rees O. Houghton's Address to the Class.

Yesterday was commencement day at the Portland high school. The members of the June class of '89 were separated from the alma mater, and launched upon the sea of real, active life. The four happy years, with all their joys and sorrows, struggles and victories, had drawn to a close, and the crowning act of the student career of the class of '89 culminated in the usual graduation exercises.

It is but the end of the beginning, and the parting, though pervaded by a touch of pathos and sorrow, carries with it the laurels of triumph. Graduation shows that victory has crowned the efforts of hard-working and persevering students.

The ceremony is an impressive and happy one. It will recur to the minds of the graduates in long after years, mingling with the memories of hallowed friendships, sweet music, beautiful flowers and fragrant odors.

THE GRADUATES.

The class of '89 numbers twenty-one graduates, of whom twenty are young ladies and the rest one lone young man. The only gentleman in the class appeared among a galaxy of pretty feminine faces as a stately young oak in a bed of roses. The graduates are Agnes E. Arnberg, Nellie Bain, Adelaide Brownson, Ednetta S. Chase, Clara Clarke, Annie M. Farrell, Mabel A. Hastings, Carrie E. Hayden, Zulette Holman, Jessie H. Millard, Winnie A. Moses, Sadie F. Nice, Laura A. Northup, Lillie B. Peterson, Bessie A. Sewell, Ida Shockley, Lillie A. Snyder, Edward John Wallace, Florence A. Wells, Thera B. Yocum, Edith J. Young.

FORENOON EXERCISES, 10 O'CLOCK.

It was 10 o'clock when the graduating class marched into the assembly hall to the strains of an overture ("Sunrise," by Tobani) from the orchestra, and took seats upon the platform facing the audience in a semi-circle. City Superintendent Ellis and the other instructors of the high school occupied seats on the stage to the left of the class, while the president of the school board, D. P. Thompson, Rev. Mr. Houghton and Professor Henderson were seated at the left.

The stage was neatly draped with evergreens and white flowers, no attempt being made at profuseness.

THE ESSAYS.

After the last notes of the overture by the orchestra died away, Miss Sallie F. [illegible] stepped forward and in a loud, clear voice delivered the salutatory. Her address was brief, as usual, but terse and to the point. Miss Winnie A. Moses read an excellent "storyette" entitled "Max and Jean, Monday's hunting." It was smoothly written, the magazine style of short stories, and possessed considerable merit in plot and incidents. The story related the experiences of a little boy and girl, who first went for a stroll to Mount Zion and finally wandered off quite a distance before discovering.

"Miss Zulette Holman chose for her subject "A Tea Cup." She gave the history of an elegant China tea cup that was presented to an English official at the [illegible] by the Emperor of China in 1662. It came in possession of John Endicott in 1627 it came in possession of John Endicott of Boston; later it was owned by Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts; in 1775 it went into the hands of John Phillips, afterwards mayor of Boston; in 1811 it was used at the christening of Wendell Phillips; and at present it is in the family of Oliver Wendell Holmes. About this cup, in colonial times, have gathered many conferences, in which were discussed weighty matters, affecting the stability and perpetuity of the nation. If this cup could talk it could tell some wonderful tales.

A selection by the orchestra was followed by an essay on "The Botany of Oregon," by Miss Bessie A. Sewell. Hers was an interesting resume of the beautiful and varied flora of our state. The flora of Oregon, she said, presents a rich field of study to the botanist and all lovers of nature as well. She named the different species of flowers, belonging to the more common classes of plants, giving the section of country in which each is found. Miss Lillie B. Peterson followed with well-written essay on Street Boys of Portland." She characterized the street urchin of the city as a well-dressed, well-behaved and manly set of young boys, addicted to few of the habits of vice to be met with in larger cities. The cigarette habit, however, she denounced as the most pernicious that saps the life and vitality of the rising generation, and often leads directly to crime. She advocated the necessity of education for those who have to work during the day, counteracting influences for all alike. The surroundings and street influences, she said, must give type and character to the boys of the next generation.

"Louise May Alcott" was the subject of Miss Agnes E. Arnberg's essay. This noble woman, who holds such a warm place in the hearts of the American people, she eulogized in the highest terms. The noble qualities of her character, her kindness of heart and sweet womanly graces are to be seen in her writings. Her character sketches of "Little Men" and "Little Women" display their greatest charm in their simplicity and her natural portrayals of human life find a responsive chord in every heart. The last essay read in the class was one of Miss Alcott's happiest faculties, a retrospective glance at "Our Egyptian Sisters," by Miss Laura H. Northup. In connection with an Egyptian [illegible] peculiar religious beliefs of those early days is revealed. They believed in one God, and the theory of transmigration was one of the vital tenets. They believed that a good man would dwell with Osiris 3000 years and then live human life over again. After this satisfactorily several times he would dwell with their God forever, while the wicked die only to come back and dwell in the form of some animal. The fondness which the Egyptians was shown in a visit to the pyramids.

The following members of the class were excused from reading their essays: C. Fliedner, "Secrets;" Thera B. Yocum, "The World's Motor;" Florence [illegible], "Reading Clubs;" Jessie H. Millard, "Home Life for Women;" Clara [illegible], "Education of Chinese in Portland;" Wallace, "Essay;" Edith [illegible], "The Human Face;" Carrie E. [illegible], "The Old Clock;" Ida Shockley, [illegible]

Because Portland's wheat is not all to turn for all this fall, as [illegible] the opening of the Grand [illegible] Theater. Also the [illegible] early Electric Railway, [illegible] some bargains. Take the [illegible] Line, around which we [illegible] Mt. Tabor Extension. [illegible] ure greatly for good buys. [illegible] Railway Railway, [illegible] show how money can [illegible] Electric Line, where [illegible] will make you happy, [illegible] take place this autumn.

We Control the Bargains [illegible] tor or Homeseeker.

SPECIAL.

$75 per acre will buy [illegible] and chicken [illegible] the city limits of [illegible] with house, 3000 fruit trees, [illegible] stock, implements, etc. [illegible] erty.

After July 1st, Lots in [illegible] tion Will be Advanced

CALL OR ADDRESS

First and Alder Sts.

$225 to $300

Lots For Sale at the [illegible]

NEWPORT

The new Addition, at the [illegible] Seek no further, the choicest [illegible] 29mlm EMPIRE LAND CO.

Request that all those [illegible] their supply of [illegible] beverages, wanted [illegible] as early as possible, [illegible] they want it shipped [illegible] quest that customers [illegible] bottles they may have [illegible]

PORTLAND SODA [illegible]

93 and 95 Oak St., [illegible]

CEMENT

J. B. White Bro's [illegible]

We have on hand [illegible] en route from [illegible] this celebrated brand [illegible] quantities to suit purchasers.

MEYER, WILSON & CO.

PROPOSALS FOR [illegible]

The Marion Railway Co. [illegible] San Diego will receive bids [illegible] right reserved to reject any [illegible] for one of its warrants for a special [illegible] This is the largest [illegible] States and adapted [illegible] ships and steamers. [illegible] quired to furnish bond to [illegible] rental quarterly in advance. [illegible]

C. GILLETT, [illegible]

16124

YALE EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for admission [illegible] of Yale University will be held [illegible] Academy, Portland, on [illegible] Saturday, June 29, at 9 [illegible] Those intending to enter [illegible] will be present at that time. [illegible] notify the undersigned at once.

W. HILL, A. M.

THE WILLAMETTE [illegible]

The school for boys. [illegible]

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

GRADUATES.

...at the Park-
...Sabbath School Yesterday.

...Exercises—The Es-
...Miss Gatchell's Able
...Class.

...commencement day at the
...The members of the
...separated from their
...launched upon the sea of
...four happy school
...joys and sorrows, strug-
...draws to a close, and
...the student career of the
...closed in the usual graduat-

...end of the beginning, and the
...punctuated by a touch of
...carries with it the laure s
...Graduation shows that victory
...the result of hard-working and

...was an impressive and a
...It will recur to the minds of
...time after years, mingled
...smiles and well-wishing friendship,
...beautiful flowers and fragrant

ESSAYS AND RECITATIONS.

...Seventeen graduates, twenty-one grad-
...uates from the young ladies and
...young men. The only
...masculine faces as a sturdy
...quartette appeared among the
...graduates
...Bain, Ada C.
...Chase, Clara E.
...Harrell, Mabel A. Hassl-
...Hayden, Juliette Holman,
...Hoyt, Hattie A. Moses, Sallie
...Northup, Lillie B. Peter-
...Scott, Ida Shockley, Dora
...Warren, John Wallace, Florence
...Yocum, Edith J. Young.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT 10 O'CLOCK.

...At 10 o'clock, when the graduating
...class marched into the assembly hall to the
...strains of an overture ("Sunrise," by
...Lange), the orchestra, and took seats
...on the platform facing the audience in
...the following order: Miss C.
...City Superintendent Ellis, the
...Board of Instructors of the High
...School, with the exception of those
...who took seats on the stage to the
...right of the president of the
...Board, Rev. D. P. Thompson, Rev. Ross
...C. Houghton, Professor Henderson were
...also seated.

...The stage was nearly draped with ivy
...and potted flowers, no attempt being
...made at decoration.

THE EXERCISES.

...The last notes of the overture by the
...orchestra were followed by Miss Sallie F. Nice
...in the salutatory. Her address was
...brief and to the point.

...Miss Estelle A. Moses read an excellent
...essay entitled "Ben and Jean, or a
...Study of Character." It was smoothly written in
...the style of short stories, and
...considerable merit in plot and
...construction. The story related the experi-
...ences of a boy and girl, who first went
...to Mount Zion and finally
...came a distance beyond

...Miss Nelson chose for her modest
...theme "A Cup of Tea Sup." She gave the entire
...history of China tea cup that was
...in use in English officials at the East
...in the reign of Chien Lung in 1623. In
...the possession of John Endicott,
...it was owned by Governor
...Hancock, Massachusetts; in 1775 it fell
...into the hands of John Phillips, afterwards
...Mayor of Boston. In 18 1 it was used at the
...house of Wendell Phillips; and at pres-
...ent is in the family of Oliver Wendell
...Holmes. About this cup, in colonial times,
...many conferences, in which
...interested weighty matters, affecting
...liberty and perpetuity of the nation.
...Miss Nice could talk it could tell some won-
...derful stories.

...The selection by the orchestra was followed
...by an essay on "The Botany of Oregon" by
...Miss Bessie A. Harrell. Here was an inter-
...esting theme. How beautiful and variegated
...is the flora of our hills, and the people do not realize the
...events that have transpired since they were
...laid in their last resting place. She con-
...trasted the condition of the Indians
...before they came in contact with the
...whites to what they were when
...surrounded by whisky and guns,
...attributing many of the brutalities and atro-
...cities committed by them to the conditions
...they were placed in, and to which they could
...not adapt themselves in any short space of
...time. These Indians, she contended, were
...possessed of many noble traits of character.
...In closing she expressed a hope that in the
...future the faults of the Indians may be for-
...gotten and they may only be thought of as
...they were in their glory.

...Mrs. E. E. Mitchell next sang a solo entitled "When the Heart is Young." Her well trained soprano voice was given its full scope in this beautiful selection. In response to a prolonged encore, Mrs. Mitchell sang the song commencing with the lines:

"Her face is ever dear to me,
Though far, far, far away."

...The valedictorian, Miss Mabel Haseltine, next stepped forward and delivered her ad-
...dress, preceded by an essay on "Solitude."
...Solitude, she said, has received its just recog-
...nition by all writers of renown. In literature it has been considered in a variety of
...aspects. Poets have found in solitude their
...greatest inspiration, and dedicated to her
...their choicest lines. She then spoke of the
...esthetic aspects of solitude and its practical
...utility to a weary mind. Who, she asked,
...has not enjoyed solitude by the seashore,
...with all its enchanting surroundings? By-
...ron has said there is pleasure in the pathless
...woods. Other poets have recognized equally
...as much the same truth. Whose hearts
...have not been touched by some realistic
...sketch where solitude lends to it its greatest
...charms? In solitude religious freedom was
...sought, as is exemplified in the earliest set-
...tlements of America, when the sturdy col-
...onists sought refuge and freedom on the bleak
...New England shores.

...The valedictory was the usual expression
...of thanks for favors received. To the pub-
...lic and board of directors for their interest
...and support, was returned a hearty grati-
...tude, and to the teachers for instruction and
...guidance, the deepest, the most heart-
...felt thanks. The brightest pictures on
...memory's walls, said she, will be those of
...which our school life forms a part. The
...memory of our school days shall brighten
...our days as we sally forth from those halls
...of learning.

...The orchestra played a selection from
..."Apitus" and then the annual address to
...the class was announced by Miss Sabin.

ADDRESS TO THE CLASS.

...The address to the graduating class was
...delivered by the Rev. Dr. Ross C. Houghton.
...Dr. Houghton spoke as follows:

Members of the Graduating Class of 1889, Gentlemen of the Board of Directors, Superintendent and Teachers of the High School, Ladies and Gentlemen:

—The late Matthew Arnold, while visiting a Bos-
ton reading-room, saw a little barefooted newsboy
sitting in one of the best chairs. "Do you let bare-
footed boys in this reading-room?" he asked.
"You would never see such a sight as that in
Europe. I do not believe there is a reading room
in all Europe in which that boy, dressed as he is,
would enter.

Arnold talked with the boy, found that he was reading the "Life of Washington," and, for his age, was remarkably well informed. Arnold fur-
ther said: "I do not think I have been so im-
pressed with anything else that I have seen since
arriving in this country as I am now with meet-
ing this bare-footed boy in this reading-room.
What a tribute to democratic institutions it is to
say that, instead of sending that boy out to wan-
der alone in the streets, they permit him to come
in here and excite his youthful imagination by
reading such a book as the 'Life of Washington.'
The reading of that one book may change the
whole course of that boy's life and may be the
means of making him a useful, honorable, worthy
citizen of this great country. It is, I tell you,
a sight that impresses a European not accustomed
to your democratic ways."

It is a fact, in which all patriotic Americans take great pride, that the educational institutions of our land (from the village library and district school, all the way up to the most complete and efficient university) are open to all classes of our children and youth. Those institutions which are not absolutely free have still placed the price of tuition so very low, and established so many scholarships that the more industrious and deserv-
ing students, that their highest advantages are, practically, within reach of the poorest. The one work of all these accessible institutions is to thor-
oughly

EDUCATE THE CHILDREN

and youth who throng their class-rooms, and, in the best possible manner, fit them for the future duties of American citizenship. To educate (ac-
cording to the well-known etymology of the word) is to draw out and develop the mental powers and moral powers with which the child is already en-
dowed.

Education is not cramming the mind with a given amount of knowledge, even though it be in the direction of a particular profession or a scien-
tific specialty. The development of memory alone is not education; if it were the Chinese would be the best educated people on the face of the earth. Would the ability to repeat correctly every page on a rapidly increasing in this country. It is equally evident that the rapidity of printing and the cheapness of books has made overmuch read-
ing one of the most pernicious forms of modern intellectual dissipation—an evil the more to be deprecated since it prevails among our very best and most intelligent people.

We need not now concern ourselves with those who read for amusement, or to kill time, or for a certain superficial culture, which enables them to pass for well informed people in general society. Since the intellectual world will never, to any important extent, be either a gainer or a loser through any course they may choose to pursue.

Our present solicitation is for those young peo-
ple, more especially, who have a definite aim in reading, who are really studious, who even know what to read, but thus far have failed to get the best results from their reading. When a taste for valuable reading is once formed, the tendency is for that taste to improve; the mind grows more vigorous, discriminates with increasing readiness between the good and the very best.

What the reader assimilated and enjoyed at

FIRST IS FAR INFERIOR

To what he admires and enjoys now that he has spent four or five years in this most delightful of employments; and a certain degree of success as a student in any given direction, must be at-
tained. But, in order to the best results, some-
thing more is necessary than even the most ju-
dicious and persistent reading. There must be just as judicious and persistent thinking. The in-
tellectual man must not only eat good food, but he must thoroughly digest and assimilate it, or the result will not be as valuable as it should be, even if it is not positively pernicious. An idea, or a fact, or a sentiment, can never be, in the high-
est sense, valuable to any man and through him helpful to others, unless he has made it his own; until by a process of careful thinking and meas-
uring, he comes to rightly appreciate its value, is conscious of a deep interest in it, and it becomes an integral part of his mental equipment. Being thus warmed and vitalized into active life, it be-
comes in him a positive force, and adds something to his mental value and efficiency.

Edward Everett Hale tells us that he once know a young man who was so impressed with his own ignorance that he went in the college librarian
ship to see which end of the library it was customary for students to begin.

Some might say it were better for such a young man not to begin at all, but that would involve an injustice both to the young man and to society. He has an ardent and mental endowments which, if properly directed and cultivated, will make him just the man that society most needs. The best thing—the opportune thing—for some experienced teacher to do for him that when he begins at either end, or in the middle, the chief thing is to have some special object in view, and to make his selection of authors accordingly. Then let him read

SLOWLY AND CAREFULLY,

And devise some way whereby he can retain the substance of what he reads, so that at any time in the future he may have it at immediate com-
mand. This may be done to a great degree by re-
flection and may be made more sure by any care-
fully arranged system of notes and references. Hap-
hazard reading, even of good books, adds but little to one's stores of knowledge, and helps but little in the development and strengthening of the mental powers. In fact, it is more apt to weaken the grasp of the mind, and render it less capable of thorough work. On the contrary, it is found by experience that reading done in direct line of some subject in which one is especially interested has a marvelous tendency to fix its results in the mind. Even the mere act of reading under such circumstances, is more satisfactory, and a book has a delightful flavor which can never be de-
tected at any other time.

Sir Thomas Aquinas was once asked in what way a man might best become learned, and he replied: "By reading one book." He thus sought to impress upon the reader the importance of thoroughness and that it is far better to be-
come the master of the contents of one good book than a superficial knowledge of a hundred books. As a rule, it is better, also, to have but few subjects in hand at any one time. A man has a better claim to be called either

A LEARNED OR CULTURED

If he thoroughly study one subject than if he merely secure a vague idea of a score of subjects. Hence, under ordinary circumstances, I would strongly advise a young reader to confine to one subject until he shall have definite and worthy ideas gained the mastery of it. An experienced man is often forced to say, as he contemplates the great array of superficial readers: "In the multi-
tude of books there is no satisfying."

Many men often complain that it has become a positive evil to live near a great center of books. A man must have the self-control of a hero to re-
sist the temptation to join the rush of omnivorous readers.

No ordinary man can "keep up with the times" in the wide range of even the best books and periodicals, and, at the same time, do any worthy work in any one direction.

He may gain a smattering of everything, but he will become learned in nothing.

ANOTHER EVIL.

Then there is another evil growing out of the habit of rapidly reading many books, and that is the tendency to lose one's taste for old favorites and acknowledged standards. It requires consid-
erable plodding, at times, especially if he be a student of a large city and mingle much in so-
ciety, to be willing to be known as ignorant of most of the popular books of the day, even though men justly credit him with a familiarity with a few of the finest literary subjects and thoroughly fa-
miliar with a few great authors who belong to the world and to all time. But the man who really contributes anything to the world's stock of knowledge, the man who becomes the learned leaders in the thought and literary or scientific ac-
tivity of their times, are almost always men of that sort.

Emerson said: "Read no book that is not a year old." To young and comparatively un-
trained readers that is good advice from a wise man, for (except perhaps in some of the rapidly developing sciences), a book that will not hold its own as among the first of the class for even five years, is of very little value than the time re-
quired for its perusal. A strict observance of Emerson's rule, at least by all young and would-be cultivated people, would bring about at least two good results: 1st, it would consign to immediate and everlasting oblivion a large class of books that are now talked of for a day, but are of no permanent value, if they are not actually harm-
ful; and it would save much valuable time for those who are now, or desire to do, the world's most important intellectual work.

PARTING WORDS OF ADVICE.

And now my dear young friends of the gradu-
ating class, go forth to the further duties of life, and I bid you God-speed. Some of you will enter upon a more extended course of study in some institution of higher grade, while others will at once take up the immediate duties of practical life. You have made a good beginning, your graduating certificates will show, and may steady progress be your motto in all the future.

Seek a symmetrical development; a development in which the physical, mental, and moral fac-
ulties shall all have an equal chance, and the result will be a beauty, and strength of manhood and womanhood, which shall mean at last all that is highest and best in human possibilities.

Pay now honestly, patiently, and fully the debt you owe to our Christian civilization, which has made you in training possible.

And may the all-loving Father, who has watched over you thus far, keep you in virtue, and all knowledge, and in all usefulness until the end.

CONCLUSION.

An instrumental solo by Miss Laila Dal-
ton, beautifully executed, followed the ad-
dress of Dr. Houghton.

And now the proudest moment had ar-
rived. President of the school board, D. P. Thompson, delivered the diplomas to the graduates. Each accepted the long worked for "sheepskin" with a graceful bow amid the deafening applause of the audience. When young Wallace, the only male mem-
ber of the class, received his the applause was particularly loud and prolonged.

A graduation song by the class closed the exercises of the evening. Congratulations, hand shaking and sweet kisses tells the rest.

THE HOTELS.

ST. CHARLES.	
J D Biles, Portland	N K West, Portland
J Morris, do	W R Skinner, do
Jas Boothwick, Butte	A J Belmont, city
J A Sears, city	S Smith, do
C Selles, Vancouver	C Zanner, city
P Gosete, city	E Yoker, do
B E Westin, Spokane	W C Dressser, N Rockford
L D Westfall, do	R Lindsey, Pendleton
Miss A Debsury, Pend'ton	W Frost, Santa Rosa
H L Dodge, San Fran	J D McGowan, Astoria
G E Tallman, Astoria	J D Smith, Baker City
R Silvers, Baker City	G M Donaldson, do
J D Pennoch, San Fran	G W Reding, Pendleton
E Schiffelit, Cornelius	W J Furnisch, do
J H Collins, O R & N	E M Sargent, E Portland
G E Usherwood, city	J Powell, do
W Cobura, do	A L Kinsley, do
S J Levy, do	R King, do
A S Ellis, do	J H Graham, Sacramento
O N Taylor, Ludington	J A Martin, San Fran
H G Denston, do	Mrs Wilson, Oregon City
S A Wheelock, Chicago	G H Mercer, Hubbard
W T Eayers, Oregon City	C W Winant, Newport
Mrs. Isaac Lilly	W Hampton, Seattle
Miss A Smith, Seattle	G P Lerrcie, Seattle
J Hobson, Newburg	C F Miller, Tacoma
Miss Baron, Warren	Wm Sinclair, Enterprise
W Butler, Corvallis	A E Smith, do
WOLTON.	
J Binsuanger, Seattle	Mrs A G Whipple, Tacom
W J Moulton, do	J C Margis, do
C H Clark, Chicago	T Glen, Spokane
J A Rothcrunn, do	Thos Gunn, Walla Walla
A H Allen, do	B E Thomas, do
Miss F S Morgan, do	F Williams, do
J W Keynan, San Fran	G E Thompson, Th Dalles
John Pine, do	A S Longwell, do
C H Dexter, do	E F Foster, Cove
G W Mackey, do	B H Kent, N Y
R H Jenkins, Columbus	C T Hass, Silverton
B E Jenkins, do	John Rock, do
Harry Heth, Va	H Renshaw, Eugene

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. H. C. McCoy, Algona, Ia., says: "I have used it in cases of dyspepsia, nervous exhaustion and wakefulness, with pleasant results. Also think it of great service in depressed condition of the system resulting from biliary derangement."

On a Few Days' Jaunt.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—President Harri-
son leaves this afternoon for Cape May, and remains till Monday.

Don't suffer from Dyspepsia. Take Simmons Liver Regulator. It always cures.

PENNOYER'S COMMISSION.

Mark How Plain a Tale Hath Put It Down.

Full Text of the Decision of the Supreme Court of Oregon in the Railroad Commissioner Case.

Owing to the interest manifested in the new railroad commission law at the time of its passage by the legislature over the gov-
ernor's veto and the oft-repeated assertions of Governor Pennoyer and his democratic friends that he was in the right, THE OREGONIAN has obtained a copy of the decision of the supreme court entire and places it be-
fore our readers this morning:

Opinion by Strahan, J.

This proceeding was instituted by the plaintiff claiming to be one of the railroad commissioners of the state, against the secretary of state, to com-
pel him by writ of mandamus to draw a warrant upon the state treasury for the sum of $277 77, be-
ing the amount claimed as plaintiff's salary up to the date of the filing of the petition for the writ. The petition alleges in substance that George W. McBride is the duly elected, qualified and acting secretary of state of the state of Oregon, and is by virtue of said office, the auditor of public ac-
counts.

That your petitioner is one of the duly appoint-
ed, qualified and acting railroad commissioners of the state of Oregon, constituting one of the members of the board of said railroad commis-
sioners of the state of Oregon, and has been such since the 21st day of February, 1889, at which time the appeals was duly appointed said rail-
road commissioner by Hon. S. Pennoyer, governor of the state of Oregon, in pursuance of a law duly enacted and passed at the fourteenth regular ses-
sion of the legislative assembly of the state of Oregon, and which was approved the 20th of Feb-
ruary, 1887.

That as such railroad commissioner, your peti-
tioner, on the 31st day of March, 1889, became en-
titled to receive for his services as such officer, the sum of $277 77 in United States gold coin for the quarter ending March 31, 1889.

That on the first day of April, 1889, your peti-
tioner applied to said defendant at his office in the city of Salem, and requested and demanded that the defendant as such secretary of state, and auditor of public accounts, should audit, allow and issue his warrant upon the treasurer of the state of Oregon for the payment of said $277 77, but that the defendant refused and neglected, and still does refuse and neglect, without lawful right or excuse, to either audit, allow or issue his warrant upon the treasurer of the state of Oregon for the payment of said claim or any part thereof.

That your petitioner has no plain, speedy or ad-
equate remedy at law for the recovery of said sum of $277 77, which became justly due and owing to the plaintiff on the 31st day of March, 1889.

Prayer that the writ of mandamus be awarded, etc.

The defendant demurred to the writ upon the ground that the same did not state facts sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to the relief prayed for, or to any relief; which demurrer was sustained and the writ dismissed, from which judgment this ap-
peal was taken.

The appellant's notice of appeal specifies in substance the following grounds of error, upon which he intends to rely upon the appeal:

First—The court erred in sustaining the defend-
ant's demurrer.

Second—The court erred in denying the writ of mandamus prayed for in said cause.

Third—The court erred in dismissing the plain-
tiff's cause at his costs.

The board of railroad commissioners in this state was created by the act of the legislative as-
sembly approved February 13, 1887.

This act, among other things, provided that such board should consist of two persons, who were appointed by the governor, from each of the two political parties, who should hold their offices for and during the term of four years, or until their successors are appointed, as in said act provided; and if a vacancy occurs by resignation, death or otherwise, the governor, in the manner therein provided, was to appoint a commissioner to fill such vacancy for the residue of the term and might in the same manner remove any commis-
sioner for cause.

During the session of the legislative assembly next preceding the expiration of the term of office of the commissioners, first appointed by this act and every four years thereafter, it was made the duty of the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint the successors of such commissioners, who should in like man-
ner serve for four years. It was further provided in it said commissioners should be selected, one from the political party that cast the highest num-
ber of votes at the last general election in this state preceding his appointment, and one from the political party casting the next highest num-
ber of votes at said election. Pursuant to this act a board of commissioners was appointed by the governor, who continued to serve until the 18th day of January, 1889, on which day the governor made an executive order removing them for cause.

On the 12th day of February, 1889, the legisla-
tive assembly passed an act amendatory of the ex-
isting law on the subject of railroad commission-
ers, whereby the board was increased to three per-
sons, and provision was made for choosing said commissioners biennially by the legislative as-
sembly, and they were to hold office for the term of two years and until their successors were elect-
ed and qualified.

The following emergency clause was added at the end of the bill:

"Section 5—Inasmuch as the amendments here-
in proposed would greatly tend to benefit the peo-
ple of this state, and there is urgent necessity therefor, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its approval by the governor."

The act was vetoed by the governor on the 19th day of February, 1889. On the same day it passed the senate notwithstanding the veto of the gov-
ernor by the requisite majority, and on the 20th day of the same month it passed the house by a like majority, and was deposited in the office of the secretary of state.

On this statement three questions have been argued before us and presented for our determ-
ination.

First—The event on which the last-named act was to take effect never happened.

This left the first act in force, under which the governor might lawfully appoint.

Second—The amendatory act contains no emer-
gency clause. It did not therefore go into effect until ninety days after the adjournment of the legislature.

This view would also leave the first act in force during the ninety days, and the governor might exercise the power of appointment during that time.

Third—But conceding that neither of the objec-
tions are well taken and that the amendatory act took effect on the 20th day of February, 1889, still the legislative assembly could not exercise the power of appointment.

That is an executive act and belongs exclusively to the governor under the constitution.

These questions will be examined in the order of the point of contention presented by the first question arises out of the language used in section 6 of the amendatory act to the effect that the same should take effect and be in force from and after its approval by the governor. It is contended by the appellant that by the terms of the act itself, it was only to be in force from and after its approval by the governor, and if he failed to approve it it could only take effect from the end of ninety days after the adjournment of the session.

But it seems to me this argument proves too much.

If the words "from and after its approval by the governor," are to be treated as a condition precedent, as the contention assumes, then the bill never became a law for the reason the condition had never happened, but this method of treating a grave constitutional question seems scarcely satisfactory.

It seems more like a quibble over words than an attempt to ascertain what the legislature really meant by the use of the phraseology in question.

I think there can be no doubt that the legisla-
ture used the language in question in the same sense they used the word from and after its pas-
sage.

Whenever an emergency clause is added to any bill, one of these forms of expression seems to have been used, and manifestly, they are used to convey the same meaning. Turning to the session acts of 1889 on page 1, the form of expression used is, "shall take effect immediately upon its ap-
proval by the governor;" on page 4 the form used is, "shall take effect and be in force from and after its approval by the governor;" on the same page is another act, and the form of expression is, "shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage;" on page 5 the form is, "shall be in force from and after its approval by the gov-
ernor;" on page 7 the same form of expression is used; on page 9 is the act regulating the sale of spirituous liquors in this state, and the same form is observed.

The governor did not approve this act, nor did he within five days after it was presented to him (Sundays excepted) return it to the house in which it originated with his objections, but filed it with the secretary of state. It becomes plain to follow the forms of expression throughout the volume containing the laws enacted by the legis-
lature of 1889.

Every act containing an emergency clause con-
cludes with one or the other of these forms of ex-
pression, with an occasional slight variation that does not affect the sense.

A careful review of all these acts, including the one under consideration, leads us to the conclusion that these are equivalent expressions and that they mean that the several acts in which they are used shall take effect and be in force from and after their passage, that is, from and after the time when the law-making power shall have done every act necessary under the constitution to their complete enactment as laws.

This is the clear legislative intent, and by that we must be guided in construing every statute, unless some principle of the constitution is in-
vaded.

The following cases sufficiently indicate the power of the legislature, and in what manner it is exercised in putting enactments into force.

Matter of Welman, 20 Vt. 653; Hamilton vs. Tay-
lor 9 Jones (N. C.) 26; Tarlton vs. Peng; 18 Ind. 24; Copeland vs. Barnhon, 1 Scammon 553; state vs. Cilck 2 Ala. 26; matter of Joseph Richardson, 2 Story 571; People vs. Clark 1 Cal. 406; Baker vs. Compton, 52 Tex. 252; Logan vs. state 8 Holk 442; Sancte vs. Weatherby R. M. Charlt. 533.

2. Article IV. § 28 of the constitution provides: "No act shall take effect until ninety days from the end of the session at which the same shall have been passed, except in case of emergency, which emergency shall be declared in the pre-
amble or in the body of the law."

It is contended by the appellant that there is no emergency declared in the body of the law; and that therefore the act did not take effect until ninety days after the adjournment of the legis-
lature.

In the absence of a constitutional or statutory rule upon the subject all statutes would take effect from the first day of the session in which they are passed, at least that is the common law rule. Cooley's Const. Lim. * 156.

But the constitution of this state has prescribed the rule by which every department of the gov-
ernment is bound, and the only duty the court has to perform is to determine whether or not it has been complied with in this particular case.

The emergency is declared in these words:

"Inasmuch as the amendments hereby proposed would greatly tend to benefit the people of this state, and there is urgent necessity therefor," etc.

I do not think that the latter member of the sentence adds anything to the first. It declares no emergency. It is the fact of the existence of any event or occasional consideration of circum-
stances which calls for immediate action or rem-
edy, or the fact that some pressing necessity or exigency exists which enables the legislature, by declaring the same in the preamble or body of the act, to put the same in force sooner than the time prescribed in the constitution in cases where there is no such emergency or the same is not so declared.

But in all such cases it is for the legislature to ascertain and declare the fact of the existence of the emergency, and their determination is not re-
viewable elsewhere.

If a constitution has vested the law making de-
partment of the government with the power to determine that question. Carpenter vs. Mont-
gomery, 7, Black. f. 415; Gentile vs. The State, 29 Ind. 409. And such determination is not made reviewable by the courts.

No doubt the emergency must be declared in the body or preamble of the act, but if there is no fact, event, or state or condition of affairs men-
tioned, which the legislature recognizes creates an emergency, no difference how strongly or di-
rectly it may be asserted in the act that it is necessary that it should go into effect immediately, the legislative declaration must fail, for the reason the constitutional requirements have not been complied with. In this connection it is declared that the amendments proposed therein "would greatly tend to benefit the people of this state."

Benefit to the people is the object and purpose of all government, and when the results manifest how obvious the legislature ought to resort to un-
usual and even extraordinary modes to attain it.

It is true, in this case, we may be unable to per-
ceive in what manner the proposed benefit is to accrue; but the legislature having declared that such determination is proper, and so far as the court is concerned, final.

Such determination is for its nature political and not judicial, and for such errors, if they be errors, the remedy must be found in the virtue and intelligence of the people. The ballot box is the medium through which they may be cor-
rected.

3. The third question remains to be considered. It has been argued in effect on the part of the ap-
pellant that under the constitution of this state the legislature cannot create a new office—one not provided for by the constitution—and still it by an act of the legislature, to be passed over the two houses; election in joint convention of the two houses; that the duties of the board for the legislature to create such additional offices as the public necessities may require, still when created, if an election by the people is not provided for, the right to fill the same by appointment is devolved upon the governor by the constitution.

In other words, the right to fill a vacant office belongs to the executive as one of the duties per-
taining to his office and, in a, the exception on the part of the legislature to fill offices of rail-
road commissioners by persons of their own selec-
tion is an usurpation by that department of the government of powers that are vested by the con-
stitution in the executive. By article 5, section 1, of the constitution it is provided: "The powers of the government shall be divided into three separate departments, the legislative, the executive, in-
cluding the administrative, and the judicial; and no person charged with official duties under one of these departments shall exercise any of the functions of another, except as in this constitu-
tion expressly provided."

For most practical purposes the line of demarca-
tion, which separates the three departments of government, the one from the other, are obvious enough, and there is but little probability that one department will assume to exercise functions which properly belong to one of the other depart-
ments. It is only when the power in question lies near the border line that any serious question can arise, and then it must be determined on its own particular facts. In Wynehamer vs. People, 13 N. Y., 391, the court of appeals pointed out the difficulty of attempting any general definition of this general distribution of powers.

Speaking through Comstock, J., the court said: I entertain no doubt that, aside from the special limitations of the constitution, the legislature cannot exercise powers which are in their nature essentially judicial or executive.

They are, by the constitution, distributed to other departments of the government.

It is only "the legislative power" which is vested in the senate and assembly.

But when the constitution is silent and there is no clear usurpation of the powers distributed to the other departments, I think there would be great difficulty and great danger in attempting to define the limits of these powers.

Chief Justice Marshall said: "How far the power of giving the law may involve every other power, in cases where the constitution is silent never has been and perhaps never can be, defi-
nitely stated."

That very eminent judge felt the difficulty; but the danger was less apparent then than it is now, when theories, charged to be limited in nature, reason and inalienable rights, but subversive of the just and necessary powers of government, attract the belief of considerable classes of men, and when too much power are for government have all certainly are among the least of the perils to which our institutions are exposed.

I am reluctant to enter upon this field of in-
quiry, satisfied as I am, that no rule can be laid down in terms which may not contain the germ of great mischief to society by giving to private opinion and speculation a license to oppose them-
selves to the just and legitimate powers of govern-
ment.

It was not claimed at the argument that there is any express provision of the constitution which authorized the governor in direct terms to make the appointment in question, but that it is in-
cluded in the grant contained in section 1, article 5 of the constitution.

That section declares: "The chief executive power of the state shall be vested in a governor. * * * Now if it could be shown that the power to appoint all officers which are not otherwise made elective by the people is a part of "the chief executive power of this state," the appellant's contention would be sustained.

But no authority whatever has been cited to sustain this view, nor is it believed that any exists.

On the contrary, the provisions of the fifth article of the constitution which relates to the executive department, all seem at variance with this view.

The framers of this instrument evidently de-
signed that no prerogative powers should be left lurking in any of its provisions.

No doubt they remembered something of the history of the conflicts with prerogatives in all country from which we in part derive the common law.

They, therefore, defined the powers of the chief executive of the state so clearly and distinctly that there ought to be no controversy concerning the method of filling the office, or in some cases of changing the method of filling an existing office.

In 1870 the legislature, by an act, created a va-
cancy in the office of clerk of this court and pro-
vided for filling the same by an election in 1871 at convention of the people. Acts of 1870, p. 33.

A clerk was elected under this act by the legis-
lature and served by virtue of such election until the law was repealed and the power to appoint vested in the court.

The librarian has always been selected by the legislature since the office was created, and so have the pilot and fish commissioners, and when the office of state geologist was created, the legis-
lature named the officer in the body of the act. Acts 1872, p. 195.

The power exercised by the legislature in the appointment of some of these officers is almost contemporaneous with the constitution.

The power thus exercised has never been called in question, but has been acquiesced in by every department of the government, and is now used in contemporaneous construction of the constitution, which, if the questions were doubtful, might be sufficient to turn the scale in its favor.

Under any view such construction is entitled to great weight and could not be lightly regarded.

Fourth—Thus far nothing has been said on the subject of the power of the governor to remove the railroad commissioners. The act under which they were appointed provided that he might remove them for cause.

This clearly implied that they could not be re-
moved at the mere will of the governor or with-
out cause.

Whether such a power is or is not judicial in its nature that it cannot constitutionally be vested in the chief executive, as many authorities hold—Page vs. Hardin, 8 B. Mon., 648; Curry vs. Stew-
art, 8 Bush, 560; Hyde vs. State, 52 Miss. 665; State vs. Pritchard, 36 N. J. L. 101; Hoxsey vs. Graham, 33 Wex., 431—or whether it is in its nature executive, and 399—or whether it is in its nature executive, and therefore properly belongs to the governor, we do not at this time undertake to determine. But it is believed under either view and by whomsoever the power of removal for cause may be exercised, it must be done upon notice to the delinquent of the particular charges against him, and an op-
portunity be given him to be heard in his defense.

Dallam vs. Wilson, *supra*; Attorney General vs. Hawkins, 44 Ohio St., 98; People vs. New Commis-
sioners, 72 N. Y., 445; People vs. Mayor of the City of New York, 11 Hun., 443.

But we do not decide this question now, and we only refer to it now to avoid misconception.

Fifth—There is another question to which we wish to call attention for the same reason.

The ostensible object of this proceeding is to ob-
tain payment from the state treasury of the salary plaintiff claims as railroad commissioner, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the real object is to try the plaintiff's title to that office and that is the question discussed; but no objection was made by the respondent, and on account of the public importance of the questions involved, we deem it best to indulge an opinion on them.

But the better view is that this is not the proper proceeding to try the title to an office. High on Extror. Rem. § 49; Moses on Mands, 150; People vs. Olds, 3 Cal., 167; Meredith vs. Supervisors of Sacramento, 50 Cal., 633; Warner vs. Myers, 1 Or., 76; People vs. N. Y. Board of Police, 7 John's Cases, 70; People vs. Stevens, 5 Hill, 616; Matter of Gardner, 68 N. Y., 467; State vs. Auditor, 34 Mo., 375; State vs. State Auditor, 36 Mo., 70; People vs. Detroit, 18 Mich., 338.

Something was said at the argument in relation to a stipulation that this question should not be insisted upon by the respondent.

The stipulation does not appear of record, and if it did it would not affect the result.

Such a stipulation would be contrary to law and could not be enforced.

The law has fixed the extent and cases to which the writ of mandamus may be applied and the stipulation or agreement of the parties can neither enlarge nor lessen the same. The judg-
ment of the court below must therefore be af-
firmed

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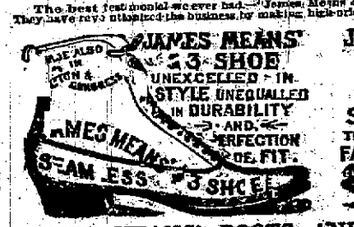

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WAS IT A CONSPIRACY?

The Gamblers Conspired to Have Emil Weber Killed.

SO PROSECUTOR M'GINN CHARGES

"Sandy" Olds's Fate Will Be in the Hands of the Jury Before Night—The "Sporting Men" Raised Money to Defend Him.

"Sandy" Olds's fate will be in the hands of the jury before whom he has been on trial, before sundown. When court adjourned last evening the defense had rested and the prosecution had only a few more witnesses to introduce in rebuttal. District Attorney McGinn promised that it would not take over an hour of this morning's session for them to tell what they know.

The argument will begin about 10 o'clock this morning. District Attorney McGinn, who will close for the prosecution will charge the jury that the killing of Weber was a conspiracy on the part of the gamblers to put him out of the way, because having been prevented from running a gambling house himself he threatened to complain to the authorities of those who conducted games, and thus compelled many of the gamblers to close their places. He will charge further that these same gamblers have contributed to and made up a fund to defend Olds. The evidence substantiates the last statement.

Nearly all of yesterday was taken up in hearing the testimony of the defense, whose main object it was to establish Weber's reputation as a quarrelsome, bad man, and Olds's reputation as a peaceable fellow, to show that Weber hunted, hounded, insulted, assaulted and threatened to kill Olds, to prove that Olds avoided him as much as possible, and in general to set forth that Weber courted the violent death he met at Olds's hands. The prosecution subjected each witness to a rigid cross-examination and hauled nearly all of them mercilessly over the coals.

OLDS WAS A TRIFLE NERVOUS.

The court room was crowded when the trial was resumed at 9 A. M. Standing room was at a premium all day, and in the afternoon the heat made it so suffocating in the court room that Judge Stearns ordered the aisles and passage ways to be cleared. This disposed of a large number of spectators. There was no sitting room for them and they had to go. Olds was not so indifferent as he was on the preceding day. He appeared to be a trifle nervous and fidgety.

M. C. Sullivan, a Thiel detective, was the first witness for the state. His evidence was immaterial.

Policeman Hoxsie's testimony related to what Olds said to him when being taken to the county jail several days after he killed Weber. As they passed the place where Weber fell, Olds remarked:

"I was coming up Third street and Weber walked up Alder. I saw him make a move for his pocket. I then drew my pistol and shot at him. The first fire missed him, but at the second fire I hit him in the neck. When he fell I shot him again."

B. J. Carroll said he saw Olds empty his revolver into Weber's body.

John Boes, the barber who was with Weber when he was shot, testified that Weber had not finished answering Olds's remark when Olds began firing.

THAT OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION.

The prosecution rested at 11:30 and the defense began introducing witnesses. The first one was Charles F. Sliter, a saloonkeeper at No. 104 First street, who told of a conversation he had with Weber less than two hours before he was killed.

Weber, Sliter said, came to his saloon to pay for crockery broken in his encounter with Sandy Olds a few nights before. Weber complained that Olds had abused him, and added: "I will make trouble for this man (Olds) unless you get him out of here."

Olds was then employed in the Olympic Association over Sliter's saloon.

Sliter continued: "Weber threatened to have Olds vagged that day, and I advised him not to do so. When I met Sandy shortly after I told him of Weber's determination and added that I did not want any trouble around my saloon. Olds assured me that he would cause no trouble."

Judge Page questioned Sliter closely about the Olympic association. Sliter was reluctant about answering that men gambled in the rooms. He said that C. G. McCord was president, and James Scott secretary of the association.

MR. SLITER CONTRIBUTED $100.

"Didn't you tell Lynch, head barkeeper, that Olds must be discharged or he would make trouble in the house?" asked Judge Page.

"Yes; I didn't want any trouble."

"Wasn't the trouble you spoke about relating to gambling games?"

The question was not directly answered, but Mr. Sliter said that he told Olds: "I'd rather have you go away." Olds replied: "If I am detrimental to your place, I'll go."

"You have interested yourself in the house of Olds, have you not?"

Sliter hesitated and looked about the room.

"Let me put the question in another form," remarked Judge Page. "Are you not the depository for money to be used in his defense, contributed by gamblers here and elsewhere?"

"Yes; there has been some money deposited with me."

"By whom?"

"Tom Williams."

"Who else?"

"No one; what he collected he turned over to me."

"Didn't you contribute some yourself?"

"Yes."

"How much?"

"One hundred dollars."

M. J. Kochman, of No. 65 Salmon street, testified to seeing the shooting.

POLICEMAN DAY CORROBED.

Policeman Joseph Day was next called. He said:

"The day before the shooting I met Weber on Third street, near Washington. I said to him, 'You've been having a little scrap?' He responded, 'Yes, and I'll make that —— jump into the river. I'll kill the —— on sight.'"

Witness testified that he said to Weber, "I would not talk so were I you; you might get into serious difficulty should Olds hear of your threats. Remember I'm an officer, and Olds would give you no chance."

"You are out of luck going about the police station that don't like me," said Weber.

"I told him that I didn't dislike or like him, but he probably imagined I had a grudge against him because I gave him some advice, and then we parted."

"Yes, I have a general acquaintance among his friends. Weber's reputation was bad, and Olds' good for peace and quietness."

"You say you are a policeman. Were you intimate with him and his associates? Name some of them to me who had trouble with Weber," Judge Page asked.

"I had some disagreement with him myself."

"Well, who else?"

"Tom Williams, Ike Gratton, Paul Fuhr, Alf Vaughn, Hughey Teats, but I can't remember any other."

"The trouble was all about gambling houses, was it not?"

"I don't know anything about that."

"What business is Tom Williams in?"

"Don't know."

"In fact, don't you know that he and the rest named are professional gamblers?"

The policeman was cornered and had to confess that he did know they were.

"So as a policeman you are the intimate of professional gamblers?" hissed Judge Page at the witness, who was getting very red in the face, not knowing what might come next.

The witness evaded a reply, and counsel again asked him, referring to his connection with Weber: "Why did you not, as an officer, make a complaint when you had reason to believe there was to be a crime committed?"

The policeman answered: "I didn't know there was to be a crime committed."

Judge Page impeached Day's testimony, and said the "credibility of such a witness would not go far with any one."

John W. Minto told of a row that occurred between Olds and Weber three or four days before the shooting. Weber pushed Olds off a step in front of the Crystal Palace saloon, and Olds turned on him and beat him.

Al Rohter, a barkeeper, testified: "Weber came to the Crystal Palace saloon, where I was employed, twice the day before he was killed and asked: 'Is that red-headed ——— here?' He came back about 11 o'clock the same night and asked the same question and added: 'I'll fix him; I'll do him up.' I will make him leave this town.' I told Olds what Weber had said and he said nothing."

Frank Summers, a young man who talked as if his voice was down in his boots, related an incident of Weber's abuse of Olds. He said Weber cursed Olds and said he had it in for him. Summers said that Weber's reputation was bad and Olds's good. Being pressed, he admitted that part of the trouble between Weber and the gamblers was caused by Weber's determination to allow no one to keep a gambling house because the officers would not let him keep one.

William Summers, a saloon keeper at Aberdeen, Wash., said he knew Weber "intimately well." He came to Oregon with Weber. In Wyoming, Weber had a bad reputation, which his removal to Port and did not improve. Judge Page questioned the witness about the "goldhorn" and the "tinhorn" gamblers. Summers said he had never heard the former term used, but he knew of the tin-horns.

"There are two classes of gamblers," he said. "Nearly all of the gamblers were down on Weber."

"Why?" asked Judge Page.

"The authorities would not allow Weber to gamble and Weber was determined that no one else should gamble."

"Was not the closing of the gambling houses due to Weber?"

"I presume so."

"You say there are two classes of gamblers. Explain yourself."

"The higher or respectable class gamble legitimately, and the lower class do anything to make money."

"What class did Olds affiliate with?"

"The respectable class."

"And Weber?"

"The lower class."

BRADY WAS FORCED TO CONFESS.

George Brady, a young man with a round head and a sandy mustache bore witness to Weber's bad reputation and Olds' good name.

"What is your occupation?" asked District Attorney McGinn.

"I am a sporting man."

"Don't you know that you are a professional gambler?"

Brady said he would not term it that way but persistent questioning elicited that he had been a faro dealer and had been a card player for ten years.

"Did you contribute to the pot raised to defend Olds?"

Brady looked thoughtful for a moment and answered "Yes."

"How much?"

"Twenty dollars."

"Who did you pay it to?"

"Tom Williams."

"What have you been doing since you returned from Seattle?"

"During the races I ran a wheel at City View park."

"What kind of a game is that?"

"Oh, it is a square gambling game."

Frank Taylor, who was forced to confess that he ran a saloon and gambling house, said that Weber's reputation was bad, and Olds's good. Weber said to him that Olds would never have given him a black eye had he been armed; that it was the first time he had ever been caught out without his gun.

John Angel, a real estate dealer, said Weber was quarrelsome.

Peter Farrell gave his occupation as a teamster when he took the stand, but the rigid cross-examination to which he was subjected brought it out that he was interested in a faro game in Vancouver, and that he was known as "Montana Pete." He had heard Weber speak insultingly to Olds. Besides, Weber pulled a pistol on him (Farrell).

THIS MAN KNEW IT ALL.

The next witness was a glib-tongued young man named Harry Catching. He alternately toyed with his cane, coddled his mustache and tried to look ferocious and indignant. He knew a great deal or thought he did, and he wanted to be relieved of his load of wisdom as soon as possible. His little white-haired dog accompanied him to the stand.

Was he a sporting man? Yes, yes, occasionally you know. He took an interest in horse races, and so forth, and then he dealt in real estate, to be sure. Did he know Emil Weber? Why of course he did. Weber was a bad man.

He was in a hurry in addition to being glib-tongued, and he seemed determined to talk whatever the consequences. The objections of the attorney did not deter him. "Excuse me, your honor," he said when he had three attorneys on their feet commanding him to "Cool on," when he said something that was objectionable.

Finally Lawyer Thompson, of the defense, gave him license to go ahead, and thereupon he gave his tongue full swing and told a long story of the trouble between Weber and Olds, which he tried to fix up, but Weber would have no fixing up. Weber, he said, threatened to "cook" Olds if he entered his (Weber's) gambling rooms.

Then Judge Page took hold of Mr. Harry Catching and had a picnic with him for a considerable time.

"Where did you live when you were here several years ago?" he began.

"Across the street from the city jail. It was a very first-class house then, sir."

"Was the proprietress a red-headed woman?"

"A red-headed woman," screeched Catching. "No, sir, no, sir. She was a very nice lady, sir."

"What did you do in Seattle?"

"I followed the profession of gaming, sir."

"When you were in Salem, what did you do?"

"I negotiated for a house in which to wager money. I stayed in Salem one week during the state fair and was engaged in some transactions."

MR. CATCHING FLARED UP.

"What sort of transaction?"

"You are getting entirely too personal, Mr. Page," said Catching, flaring up.

"I do not wish to be personal," said the judge quietly but firmly. "I only want to find out what you were doing. Were you gaming?"

"No, not altogether," replied the witness who had cooled down somewhat. "I sported."

"Do you play poker?"

"Oh, yes. You play the game once in awhile, do you not?"

"No sir," answered Judge Page. "Oh, yes, I beg your pardon, I played twenty-eight years ago. That was the last time."

"Did you not leave Portland suddenly, once?"

Catching got angry again, but he did not flare up. He whirled his cane through his fingers and turning sideways in his chair remarked, cool: "Mr. Page, I will answer any questions regarding this case that you may ask. I will not answer regarding personal matters, sir."

"I insist on the question. Why did you leave the town suddenly?"

Catching did not seem inclined to answer.

"You decline to answer, do you?" said Judge Page. "Did you not leave Portland to escape being arrested for vagrancy."

Catching did flare up this time. When the full meaning of the question dawned on him he turned in his chair so that he sat facing the attorney; then he grasped his cane and endeavored to look ferocious.

"Vagrancy, sir, vagrancy," he thundered, arising. "No sir, no sir, no sir," he concluded, shaking his cane menacingly at the attorney.

Catching's demonstration caused a roar of laughter. Judge Page had obtained all the information he wanted and with a quiet smile said, "Take the witness." The defense had no further use for Catching and presently the young man and his white-haired dog left the stand.

T. J. Fitzsimmons, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, said that he heard Weber abuse Olds. Once he said in effect, "The town is not big enough for both of us." On one occasion Olds said: "Mr. Weber, I do not wish to have anything to do with you."

LYNCH WOULD HAVE KILLED WEBER.

Frank Lynch, a barkeeper for C. F. Sliter, admitted that he "sported" a little. He said Weber's reputation was bad and Olds's good. He had heard Weber threaten to "do up" Olds and make him leave town. He went on:

"After the row between Weber and Olds, Weber came to the saloon and said: 'I understand that that red-headed ——— is around this house. He must quit.' I told Olds of this threat and he said he did not care to have trouble with Weber and would try to avoid him. If I had a gun when Weber came after me a year ago I would have killed him."

H. E. Weaver, formerly a faro dealer, testified that once when he was going up the street with Olds, Weber, who was on the opposite side of the street, called him over and asked him where he was going with that "red-head ———?"

A POLICE CAPTAIN ON THE STAND.

Police Captain Watson testified that Weber's reputation was bad. He was a hard man to get along with. He said he had never heard anything against Olds.

"What was Weber's business?" asked the prosecution.

"I do not know."

"Don't you know that he was a gambler?"

"I do not."

Policeman Holtsapple's testimony concerning the two men was the same as Captain Watson's.

"Was there not a bitter feeling between certain members of the police force and Emil Weber?" asked the prosecution.

"I do not know. So far as I am concerned I had no bitter feeling for him."

"Did not Emil Weber try to have some members of the police force indicted for receiving bribes, for violating their duties in other respects and for gambling?"

Judge Stearns sustained the objection to this question.

"Did you not raid Weber's place of business once?"

"Yes."

"Did you have a warrant?"

"Yes."

"How long were you in Weber's place before serving the warrant?"

"Ten or fifteen minutes."

"Did Weber not ask you to go to the Brunswick with him and he would show you where gambling was being carried on?"

"Yes."

"Did you go?"

"No. I told him I would go after I had taken him to jail."

NASH DID NOT FEEL BITTER.

Special Policeman Nash gave Weber a bad name and Olds a good one.

"Is there not a bitter feeling between you and Weber?" inquired the prosecution.

"Not now."

"Some time ago?"

"Yes. It was more on his part than on mine."

"Didn't Weber endeavor to bring about your indictment for receiving bribes?"

"Yes."

"Did you feel bitter toward him on that account?"

"No."

"You receive your compensation from persons on your beat, do you not?"

"Yes, from merchants principally."

"From gambling houses?"

"No, sir."

"From saloons?"

"Nearly all the saloons on my beat pay me."

Walter Norton, a barber, agreed with the officers regarding the reputations of the men.

Policeman Tichenor came next. He testified:

"Weber said he would run that 'red-headed ——— ———' out of town. He wanted me to arrest Olds for vagrancy, promising if I did so to make it all right with me; but I refused to do so. This was before the fight between Weber and Olds at the Crystal Palace."

OLDS TELLS THE STORY OF THE CRIME.

There was a flurry in the courtroom when Olds was called to the stand in his own behalf shortly before 4 o'clock. No one suspected that the defense were so near the end of their string of witnesses, and the calling of the defendant was a surprise.

Olds walked slowly toward the stand and was sworn. The hubbub subsided as he took his seat and faced the spectators. Every eye was riveted on him. He appeared very calm though he was evidently ill at ease. His first move was to hold his hand over his mouth but what he said could not be heard distinctly and he took his hand from his mouth at the request of his counsel. During the remainder of the time he was on the stand he was moving his fingers in a nervous way.

Olds said he was born in Michigan and came to Portland from Arizona six years ago. He met Weber shortly after he came here and the two were very friendly for two years, but during the four years preceding Weber's death they were unfriendly.

"The trouble grew out of the municipal election of 1885, when Gates and Pennoyer were the candidates for mayor. The next day Weber told me never to enter his place again. When I did go to his house the doorkeeper told me to stay out. Weber then made his appearance and cursed me roundly. After that he followed me out on the sidewalk and threatened to have me vagged within thirty days.

"The next trouble was two years ago, when the effort was made to indict Chief of Police Parrish. I was subpenaed before the grand jury, and Weber, hearing of it, asked me what I was going to say and if I would not stand in with him in his attempt to indict the chief. I told him I would tell the truth. That evening when I met him he again asked me what I had testified to and I refused to tell him. He then said: 'You damn ——, I will run you out of town.' I told him that I did not think it was right for him to run a lot of men before the grand jury to swear to a pack of lies and left him.

HE HAS BEEN CONSTANTLY ABUSED.

"Since then I have been constantly abused by Weber. Every time I met him, day or night, on the street, or in a saloon, he has called me names, and I never resented the insults. When Morris Johnson was arrested for murder not long ago, Weber called to see him. Seeing me in the cell with Johnson, when the door was opened, he stopped and said: 'There's a damn —— ——.' In there that I don't associate with.' Beside, that he abused me roundly, and threatened not only to run me out of the city, but off the coast.

"On the day of the row at the Crystal Palace I was standing on the platform in front of the saloon, and Weber came along and pushed me off. I dropped my cane and went after him and struck him. I followed him into the saloon, and he picked up two glasses and threw one at me and dropped the other. Another day, when I was passing Weber's barber shop on the opposite side of the street, Weber called all his barbers to the door and said: 'See that big —— ——— across the street.

"They told me at the Crystal Palace that Weber was looking for me and I determined to avoid him. Once I went through a saddlery shop on Front street to reach the Olympic Association's rooms to avoid meeting Weber."

Olds here entered into a long explanation of the beats he took in going to and from where he was working to keep out of Weber's way.

"On the Thursday night before the shooting several persons told me that Weber had been looking for me, that he came to the saloon hunting for me with a gun, not to buy drinks. Friends advised me to go home and I decided to do so, and I waited for the barkeeper and walked up to Seventh and Washington streets with him.

"On the day of the shooting I got up at 11:30 and had breakfast at 12, and then went to the Crystal Palace and Lynch told me that Weber had been looking for me and had been talking with Mr. Sliter.

"I followed Sliter out of the saloon and asked him what Weber wanted. He told me that Weber was going to have me vagged and would run me out of town and that I could not possibly live in Portland. He advised me to leave town until the affair blew over.

WARNED TO BE ON HIS GUARD.

"I went back into the saloon and met a stranger who refused to give me his name. He told me to be on my guard. He said Weber had shown him his gun and had threatened to kill me on sight. The clock struck 1 as I was standing on the platform and I started up the street determined to go home and think over the matter of leaving town. I walked up First to Washington, out to Third, and up Third to Alder. I walked slowly with my right hand in my front pocket, my head bowed down and my hat pulled over my eyes."

Olds left the stand for a moment and paced the floor, to show the jury how he walked along the street.

"As I reached the fire plug," he resumed, "I cast up my eyes and saw Weber coming up the street. When I saw him he was reaching toward his hip pocket. As he came on the sidewalk I stepped toward him. Whether I spoke to him or not I do not recollect, but the evidence shows that I did. I remember him saying: 'You damned ——— ———, I'll fix you now.' He had his hand in his pocket, and pulled out something and raised his hand. I then drew my pistol and fired."

Olds was shown a brass weight that was picked up near where Weber fell and asked if he could identify it as the weapon that Weber took out of his pocket. He examined it and said he could not recognize it, the time being so short.

"Did you know where Weber boarded?" asked Mr. Thompson.

"No."

"Did you know that he boarded at the Magnolia restaurant?"

"I recollect seeing him and his wife coming out of there one day."

"Did you have any expectation of meeting Weber?"

"No."

"What was your feeling towards Weber with reference to being afraid of him?"

MRS. WEBER SWOONS.

Mr. Thompson had no sooner asked the question than Mrs. Weber dropped her parasol and fainted. She was quickly restored and advised to leave the courtroom, but she refused to go. The trial was then resumed.

"Well," said Olds answering the question, "I was afraid he might do me an injury if he got a chance. At that time I was very much afraid of him."

"Have you any recollection of the number of shots you fired?"

"No."

"What was your condition as to being excited?"

"I was very much excited, and for half a minute I did not know what I was doing."

Olds was then turned over to the state for cross-examination.

"Olds, you say Weber constantly threatened your life, and you knew of it?" began District Attorney McGinn.

"Yes."

"Did you apply to any court to have him put under bonds?"

"No."

"Did you ever make complaint against him to the authorities?"

"No, I did not think it was necessary to take the matter to the courts."

"You did not think it of sufficient importance to have him bound over to keep the peace?"

"No. I thought I could keep out of his way."

"Did you ever complain to anybody about him?"

"No."

"That was not of sufficient importance was it?"

"No."

The brevity of the cross-examination surprised everybody.

TESTIMONY IN REBUTTAL.

The defense rested at 4:30 and W. C. Drugan was called in rebuttal by the prosecution. He testified to accompanying Weber to Sliter's saloon when Weber offered to pay for the broken crockery. Weber told Sliter that he was standing in front of the saloon talking with a man when Olds struck him. Weber told Sliter that unless Olds was discharged he would complain of Sliter's running a game. Sliter said he could not afford to have such a man around, and intimated that Olds would be discharged. Drugan said that Weber was compelled to remain home for several days from the effect of the beating he received from Olds.

District Attorney McGinn will offer some more evidence in rebuttal this morning.

MISS LUCIA B. GRIFFIN.

The entertainment to be given to-day and this evening by Miss Griffin, will be an enjoyable one, and it is expected that she will have a large audience this afternoon at her matinee, as one-half of the receipts will be given to the Baby Home of East Portland.

The following is from a Washington territory exchange:

The entertainment given by Miss Griffin on Wednesday night was one of the finest ever presented here. As an impersonator of character, the young lady is certainly a marvel. The various selections rendered by her, if taken separately, would each be an entertainment in itself. The "Bobolink," rendered by Miss Griffin, was simply marvelous, the peculiar musical trills of the famous song bird being personated with an exactness which is wonderful. "Baby's Soliloquy," "The Miser," "The Naughty Girl," etc., were also masterpieces of mimicry, and were more than pleasing to the audience.

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120 doz. Men's French Percales Shirts, fancy patterns, at 85c each. Two collars and one pair of cuffs with every shirt.

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90 dozen Boys' Fine French Percales Shirts; two collars and cuffs with each shirt; price for this sale 70c each.

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VOL. XXIX.—NO[illegible]

WESTERN OREGON M[illegible]

From the North Fork of the Santiam to Clackamas County.

A Hasty Sketch of the Disasters of the Present and the Prosperity of the Future.

I am glad to find my article in the OREGONIAN of June 1, on the great dual mineral formation intersecting the whole of the State of Oregon for a distance of 250 miles, has attracted more attention and received more favorable recognition from the people of Portland than I had previously written on the subject. This shows conclusively there is a very patriotic change of sentiment, going on in the public mind, which at last must develop what is needed—a conviction of the value of our undeveloped mineral wealth tributary to Portland.

But outside of Portland this middle belt of the Cascade mountains, mineral and timber, is also attracting very great attention among people of all classes. Albany, Lebanon, Willamette in every city and village are waiting the final development of the mining camp. Whether this development be speedily or only partially successful there will be quite a rush of people into the district. It will be a tale this summer, which will astonish Oregon out of its senses and show to Oregon what its resources are. Not the least objects, by these articles, is to show to the people the best central points to select for investigations.

From Gaiena camp, the part of which I have given, traveling northward, the point of importance is

OLD QUARTZVILLE.

About seven miles as the bird flies, but 25 miles by trail. At present this point is the center of much activity, and is a point of strange indeed, if some of the developments of this summer do not obliterate many of the unfavorable impressions and bitter prejudices left by the old Willamette disasters of a quarter of a century ago. These disasters came, not because the ores were worthless, but because the ores would not pay, but because the ores would not save either the gold or the silver, because the ore carries largely. Modern methods, as used by prominent men in Salem and Portland, attest this truth so strongly that no one competent of judging disputes it any longer. Indeed, with free gold, rich black sulphurets of silver, and the purest quartz formed veins at every point in a belt 50 miles wide, it would be worse than folly to say that with proper concentration mills this district will not be one of the richest on the coast.

Indeed, so extensive and satisfactory are the discoveries of modern times, that the entire mining district has been formed into the Golden City Mining District No. 1, Clackamas county, Oregon, with A. B. Campbell, president, and Lloyd Magruder secretary. Whether this new district includes the ones of White Bull and Canal Fraction, I do not know, nor is it material. It is now known that the veins of quartz are not only numerous but fissure and extensive that it has now become absolutely necessary all locations and purchases of all mines opened in the district should be made under the direction of national and state laws. Whenever a mining company takes this step it may be accepted as the strongest evidence that the district is one of great value.

The general formation and the character of the ores throughout this section are precisely the same, almost in detail, as those in the extreme southern counties of Oregon, and Josephine and the extreme southern portion of the county of Clackamas. The location of the mines on the Santiam river and its tributaries within a radius of some fifteen miles therefore, may be considered as forming a central division of that grand dual mineral belt of gold and silver that intersects the whole of Southern Oregon. At every point accessible, in a great measure by railroad, it will be thoroughly so, as described follow. Thus the question of cheap transportation need not be as serious as it has been found in other places, as I presume will underrate the importance of this advantage.

The locations in this central district are numerous, the old and the modern, the latter amounting probably to fifty if not more. The assays from all these locations are about the same as those in the northern districts which I gave in my last. As an average yield of ore they are good, and can give a better, and as most of the mines are opened by tunnel or shaft to a considerable extent these average tests are reliable. Some parties owning the Galena Mining and Milling Co., besides their thirteen locations in the camp, own ten more in the Golden district. The Absaw parties, under the corporation, own about the same number. These parties, commanding $10,000 for prospecting work alone, have opened a large tunnel, which will soon be extended. From 70 to 100 feet below the outcrop the ledge, very fine at this point, is cut by the tunnel at a depth of 150 feet deep. Such a tunnel, no doubt, will make a good development.

At the Canal Fork Messrs. Hendrie, Gamble and J. Fleischner, of Portland, are about putting a small force to work the surface ore down. The very fine property on which much work and tunneling has been done without results, and for the sake of themselves and the district, I hope their expectations in the extended method will be realized. Several individuals and small companies have a number of locations in the district which are partially developed, while others will be opened this season.

Messrs. S. G. Reed and D. P. Thompson, of this city, obtained an interest some months ago in some locations on White Bull, on which, if left alone, they would have had a perfect mill in operation. They, however, went into litigation, which I have already decided twice in favor of the original owners. The third and last an appeal, will settle whether the Portland capitalists remain in the district or not. The matter is not one that can be settled in THE OREGONIAN with property with many others I regret. Messrs. Reed and Thompson were not left alone to develop their plans, as such a mill as they intended putting up would have enhanced values in the district at least ten fold, and made them all valuable. The original owners claim to have been and were not dispossessed by law. The courts must decide the question, and I hope for the sake of Portland and the district, the matter will be settled soon. The holders of the ground for the location of such a mill could very well afford to negotiate the claims in dispute to Reed and Thompson and thus give these gentlemen the opportunity they desire to lay the wealth of establishing the reputation of the district beyond any dispute.

It would be impossible to give the average assays of the mines in this country on account of their number. I will content with one, as a sample, the average of which I can guarantee, the

DISCOVERY SHAFT.

It is down thirty feet, has a three foot vein of free gold, some pieces the size of a finger nail; average assays, $100 in gold and silver per ton. Two assays ran $1000 in gold per ton. The silver ore is principally black sulphurets. The mine is estimated at $100,000. With a good concentrating mill in the district, to prove these figures correct, as it stands, would be worth $50,000. Without such a mill, the property could be sold for $5000, because the ore has been under a ban for twenty years from the ignorance and stupidity of the pioneers. It will take into consideration liberality in the present owners to open the ban.

Passing on and, still going north, the camp is about twenty miles from the banks of the Santiam river, and the Oregon Pacific railroad cuts through the mining right in two. I do not know that this camp has yet received an assay, but Barnwell, the locator, is an old Californian and Nevada miner, and was with the railroad when the grade cut the ledge in two. That is the way the discovery was made. The ledge is some fifteen feet wide, with well defined walls and ore, which, on an average, $100 in gold to the ton.

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...INE SHOPS,
...ZING AND STAMP MILLS.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE MORNING OREGONIAN.

PAGES 9 TO 12.

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...OREGON MINES.

...the North Fork of the Santiam to ...
...Clackamas County.

...Quick Sketch of the Disasters of the Past—The ...
...History of the Present and the Prospects ...
...of the Future.

I am glad to find my article in THE OREGONIAN, on the great dual mineral ... Intersecting the whole of Southern ... distance of 250 miles, attracted ... attention and received more general ... from the people of Portland than ... previously written on the subject. ... I had previously there is a proportionate chance of sentiment, going on in the ... which at last must produce ... a conviction of our vast ... mineral wealth tributary to ...

... of Portland this hidden wealth ... mountains, mineral, coal and ... is also attracting very great attention ... people of all classes down to ... every city and village of the ... hundreds of people are ... Whether this development at Galena ... final development in that ... partially successful, there ... can be no doubt that it will attract a rush of people into the mountains this summer, which will astonish old ... out of its senses and shows what new ... can do. Not the least of my ... these articles, is to show the people, by these articles, is to show the people ... the best central points to select for future ...

From Galena camp, the particulars of which I have given, traveling north the next point of importance is

OLD QUARTZVILLE,

about seven miles as the bird flies, or twelve miles by trail. At present this point is the scene of much activity, and it will be increased if some of the developments of this summer do not obliterate all the sad ... unfavorable impressions and ... prejudices left by the old White Bull ... a quarter of a century ago; for ... not because the ore ... but because the mill would ... either the gold or the silver, which ... carried largely. Modern discoveries ... this truth so strongly that no man ... disputes any longer. ... sulphurets ... rose gold, rich black sulphurets ... and the purest of quartz in well-... veins, are to be found in abundance. ... would be worse than folly to say that with ... concentration mills this section is ... richest on the coast to-day.

... as extensive and satisfactory are ... discoveries of modern times, that a new ... district has been formed and named ... Mining District No. 3, Linn ... Oregon, with A. B. Campbell president, ... Lloyd Magruder, secretary. ... new district includes the old ... White Bull and Canal Fork. I do not ... it material beyond showing ... the veins of quartz ore are no much better ... extensive than it has now become ... necessary all locations made and ... mines opened in the district should be ... direction of national and local ... Whenever a mining community take ... step it may be accepted as the best evidence ... that the district is one of great merit. ... general formation and the character ... ores throughout this section are pre-... the same, almost in detail, as those of ... extreme southern counties of Douglas ... Josephine and the extreme northern ... of Clackamas. The locations made ... the Santiam river and its tributaries ... within a radius of fifteen miles, there ... may be considered as forming the central district of that grand dual mineral belt ... gold and silver that intersects the whole ... Southern Oregon. At every point it is accessible, in a great measure by rail; eventually ... be thoroughly so, as developments ... Thus the question of cheap transportation can never be as serious here as it ... been found in other places, and no one ... presume will underrate the importance of ... advantage.

The locations in this central division are numerous, the old and the modern together ... probably to fifty if not more. ... from all these locations average ... the same as those in the more southern districts which I gave in my last article. ... average yield no district on the coast can give a better, and as most of the claims are opened by tunnel or shaft to a considerable extent these average tests of the ores ... Some parties own large groups. ... Mining and Milling Company, ... own fifteen locations at Galena, ... more in the Golden City district. ... Company, ... the same number, ... recommending $10,000 in hand ... development work alone, have just com-... a cross tunnel, which will be, I understand, from 70 to 100 feet long and will cut the ledge very fine at this point, about 250 feet deep. Such a tunnel, no doubt, will make a good development.

At the Canal Fork Messrs. Andritsche, Hendrie, Gamble and J. Fleischner, all of Portland, are about putting a small mill up to work the surface ore down. This is a very fine property on which much desultory ... has been done without definite results, so far, for the owners and the district. I hope their expectations by the limited method will be realized. Other individuals and small companies own a large number of locations in the district, many of which are partially developed, while many ... will be opened this season.

Messrs. S. G. Reed and D. P. Thompson, ... city, obtained an interest a few ... ago in some locations near the old ... No. 1, on which, if left alone, by this ... would have had a large, costly, ... but little operation. The property, however, is in litigation. The courts ... recently decided in favor of the original owners. The third and next trial ... will settle whether the Portland ... remains in the district or retire. ... matter is not one that can be discussed ... THE OREGONIAN with propriety. But ... many others I regret Messrs. Reed and ... were not left alone to carry out ... as such a mill as they intended ... would have enhanced the property ... at least $50 per cent. ... all saleable to-day. The ... claims in dispute to Messrs. Reed ... Thompson and thus give these gentlemen ... opportunity they desired by their ... of establishing the reputation of the ... beyond any dispute.

It would be impossible to give the average ... of the mines in this central division, ... account of their number. I will be ... with one, as a sample, the correct-... of which I can guarantee. I will give ...

DISCOVERY SHAFT.

... down thirty feet, has a fine body of ... some pieces the size of a man's ... fully average assays, $100 gold and $85 ... per ton. Two assays ran over $5000 in ... per ton. The silver ore is black oxide ... black sulphurets. The mine is valued ... which is good concentrating mill ... district, to prove these facts, the property, as it stands, would be fairly worth ... Without such a mill, I doubt, if it ... be sold for $5000; because the district ... under a ban for twenty-five years. ... ignorance and stupidity of the old ... it will take intelligence and ... in the present owners to remove ...

Passing on and still going north, the next ... about twenty miles farther, on the ... of the Santiam river, where the Oregon Pacific railroad cuts the Barnwell ... right in two. I do not know whether ... has yet received an official name. ... locator, is an old California ... and Nevada miner, and was working on the ... when the grade cut the ledge in ... That is the way the location was ... The ledge is some fifty feet wide ... with walls and assays, on an ... run $20 in gold to the ton with some ... silver. A number of locations, on both sides the river, have since been made, and in a short time, no doubt, quite a camp, aided by the railroad, will spring up here. The grade is completed 65 within fourteen miles from the summit, on the route to Boise City, and the rails are laid within seven miles of the mine. At that point, Rock Creek post-office, the company have a depot to which the trains run every day from Albany. Easy transportation is, therefore, assured for all time. The McLeran Bros. have secured a good interest in the Barnwell and, in a few weeks, development work will be commenced.

Along the lines of the Oregon Pacific from Fox valley, a large number of timber claims and mountain ranches have been recently entered, clear up to the summit of the mountains. The timber embraces every variety, and is admirable in character. The flats and small valleys are composed of the richest black soil, and seem inexhaustible. The mountain ranches are spoken of very highly. Good mines, valuable timber and profitable ranches cannot fail, in a short time, to attract a thrifty and prosperous community all the way up Rock creek to the summit.

The last and extreme northern division of this extensive mineral formation is

CLACKAMAS,

About twenty miles from the Bannock camp. The trouble hitherto in this section has been the want of a practicable route to the mines. To come out by The Dalles, where the grade would be easy, involved too great a distance of hauling by teams; to connect with the Oregon Pacific, in the opposite direction, seemed forbidden by inaccessible mountains. Recent explorations to settle this question prove it is possible to connect with the railroad to the south, about twenty miles, by an easy grade and at little cost.

As the railroad goes east to the summit, it crosses a stream called Britenbush, following up which, to the north, a series of small flats and valleys follow each other to the foot of the mountains, on which the best mines are located. The question of railroad connection is thus established at comparatively little cost, and that gives a corresponding value and importance to the Clackamas division.

The mines in this section are numerous, and show very rich ore on the surface. The first mine is the

FANSY BLOSSOM,

Carrying gold, silver and copper, silver being the predominating metal. The ledge is opened by shaft and from the surface down, as far as it goes, the ore assays $70 in silver and $30 in gold. The vein increased in width very rapidly as the shaft went down. On the surface it was eight feet; in the middle ten feet; at the bottom twenty feet. On a parallel, but smaller vein, is

THE LILLY,

With the vein from three to six feet wide, which averages $15 in silver. These mines are owned by the Cascade Gold and Silver Mining Company, composed of Portland men.

THE OKLAHOMA.

With ledge seventy-five feet wide, has been traced and located over a mile. The ledge carries gold and silver, and as far as tried, the surface rock assays $15 to the ton in gold. Some choice specimens, not wholly rare, assayed as high as $2300 in gold and silver. The Oklahoma system is owned exclusively by Messrs. Quackenbush and Cornelius of Portland.

THE SOLID SILVER,

Nearly four miles to the northwest of the Oklahoma, although only ten or twelve inches wide on the surface, may be regarded as rich as any vein ever discovered on the coast. A year ago a quantity of this ore, silver glance, was brought to Portland, I personally know a number of assays, which I gave to THE OREGONIAN at the time, went as high as $15,000, and never below $2000 per ton. The ore was simply a mass of solid silver, in places as thick as a man's little finger. The ore exhibited was not in small pieces, but in a large block representing the entire vein, and requiring a tolerably strong man to lift it. The mine was principally owned by Mr. Mayer, of Multala. Recently some Seattle men have bought an interest and the mine will now be opened up.

SILVER KING,

On Gold creek, is another promising location. It is opened by a cut thirty feet deep and assays all through from $18 to $25 in gold and silver. Mr. Mayer also owns this location.

BULL OF THE WOODS,

One and one-half miles northeast of Gold creek, is still another promising location. The ledge runs from forty to sixty feet wide and averages $12 to the ton. At present the mine is undeveloped. It is owned by the Cascade Gold and Silver Mining Company of Portland. For want of space these are all the locations in Clackamas county I can mention. They are sufficient, however, to show what the district will be when thoroughly prospected and developed. Indeed, the name may truly be said of Southern Oregon from Clackamas to Josephine county, a distance of 300 miles; for at every point mines have been located, gold and silver, which will require generations of men to develop and centuries of time to exhaust. Yet there are men who sit in their offices in Portland from year to year, calling themselves mining men, too, who presume to dispute these truths. For once in their lazy lives, they had better put on their brogans and take a spin through the valleys and mountains of Oregon from end to end. Then for the first time in their lives they will learn the incomparable grandeur of the character of the country they are disgracing and holding back by their inactivity and illiberality.

THE TRUE METHOD OF WORKING.

For the first time in the history of California low grade galena ores have been found and worked in Fresno county, but by Montana men from Helena, who, of all men, know what concentration means. Here is what the *Mining and Scientific Press* of San Francisco, of May 11, says of the operation:

"The Star Mining and Reduction Company, Mount Raymond district, Fresno county, made their first shipments of concentrates this week to the Selby Lead and Smelting Company, of this city.

"The work being done at this mine is different from any in California. They have a 10-ton concentrator, with rollers, jigs and slime tables, all of which came from Denver. A Pelton-wheel utilizes the water-power for the plant.

"The material is divided into eight grades by the machinery. The ore itself is now trust for the Scotch company, then being grade, averaging twenty-three ounces of silver and 10 per cent. lead. After concentrating it runs 60 per cent. lead, sixty ounces of silver, and from $3 to $4 per ton in gold. The ore is delivered at the concentrator, 7800 feet from the mine, by a ballidia trough-way, for ten cents a ton. It is concentrated for about $1 25 per ton, and it costs about $12 per ton to team the concentrates to the railroad station at Raymond.

"The mine is owned by a Montana company, of which Mr. Henry Kline is president, John Shopp vice-president, and Albert Kleinschmidt treasurer. The company took hold of this as a concentrating proposition and are well satisfied that they have a valuable property.

"In fact they say if this claim was in Montana it would be considered worth there at least $500,000. They have a very complete outfit and have so far expended $110,000."

This is the system for Southern Oregon, as much as it is for Coeur d'Alene, Butte City or Leadville. It must be adopted if our mines are to be made successful and profitable. How I wish these Montana men would come among our mines, and then from Josephine county to Wallowa and Baker counties, a distance of 600 miles, they would see something they never before supposed existed in the world. At the Galena mine, in Santiam district, though not yet thoroughly opened, they can show to-day endless tons of ore on the surface and in the tunnel that right along will concentrate $85 a ton, an average figure never yet reached in Coeur d'Alene. The trouble is, outside capitalists have not been told these truths often enough or strongly enough. All we ask is that they come and see for themselves. If they come once and stay long enough to get thoroughly baptized with "Oregonism," if I may use the term, I venture to predict they will never want to go away again.

LEIGH HARNETT.

MORTGAGE LIEN.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, DISTRICT OF OREGON.

Monday, June 17, 1889.

The First National bank, of Salem, vs. the Salem (Oregon) Capital Flour Mills Company, et al. No. 1358. Suit to enforce the lien of a mortgage.

(1.) SALE OF PROPERTY IN TRUST.—A sale of property "in trust," held under the circumstances not to be a sale in trust to pay the debts of the vendor.

(2.) GRANTOR'S LIEN.—A grantor's lien on the premises conveyed, for the purchase price, is a personal privilege, not assignable with the debt, nor can the creditor of the grantor be subrogated to the same.

(3.) PURCHASE OF STOCK BY A CORPORATION.—In the absence of any statute to the contrary, a corporation may purchase and dispose of its own stock, provided the same is done in good faith without intent to injure the creditors thereof, and they are not injured thereby.

(4.) EXECUTION OF DEED BY AN ATTORNEY.—An attorney of a corporation, must execute a deed in the name of his principal, but under his own hand and seal.

DEADY, J.

This suit is brought by the First National bank of Salem, hereafter called herein the "Salem" bank, to enforce the lien of a mortgage given by the Salem (Oregon) Capital Flour Mills Company, hereafter called herein, the "Scotch" company, to secure the payment of its note for $20,000.

William Stuart, who held a prior mortgage on the same property, executed by the City of Salem Company, hereafter called herein the "Oregon" company, to secure the payment of $71,940, with interest, was made defendant. He appeared and filed a cross bill, in which he admitted the claim of the plaintiff and asked to have his mortgage enforced.

Joseph Kelly and R. McDonald, were also made defendants, the former being a British subject, and the latter a citizen of Rhode Island, on the ground that they pretend to have some interest in the property, as the judgment creditors of the "Oregon" company.

The case was before the court on a demurrer of the defendants, Kelly and McDonald, to the cross bill of the defendant Stuart, when the demurrer was overruled. 31 Fed. Rep., 580.

Thereafter the defendant Stuart died, and the cross bill was revived in the name of Hugh Lyon, Alexander Stuart and others, the executors of the will of the deceased.

In the fulness of time, the case was put at issue and heard on the amended bill the cross bill and the revivor thereof, the answers of the defendants Kelly and McDonald, the replications thereto, and the testimony taken before an examiner for printing.

From these it appears that on and before August 2, 1883, the "Oregon" company was and still is a corporation formed under the laws of Oregon with its principal place of business at Salem; that on said day said corporation in pursuance of a resolution of its directors made and delivered its promissory note to the defendant, William Stuart, a British subject, and a resident of Scotland, for the sum of $71,940, payable on August 1, 1883, with interest at 9 per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, for which interest, 10 additional notes were given at the same time and made payable accordingly, with interest thereon at 10 per centum per annum after maturity; and at the same time and in pursuance of the like authority, said corporation duly executed and delivered to said Stuart, as a security for the payment of said principal and interest, a mortgage on its real property, situate in and about Salem, Marion county, Oregon, including its flour mills and Santiam water privileges; and also a mortgage on some village lots and parcels of land in Polk county, Oregon.

The resolutions of the directors, providing for the making of these notes and the execution of these mortgages, state, that "it is considered that the best interests of the corporation to buy in and obtain 654 shares of its own stock, now held by the following persons," naming them, 15 in number; that "it is necessary to raise upon its (the corporation) credit $71,940, to pay for said stock;" and they authorize and direct "the president and secretary "of the corporation to borrow that amount from the defendant Stuart and give him its notes and mortgage [illegible] as was done.

The actual circumstances out of which this transaction arose are as follows: The capital stock of the corporation consisted of 2000 shares of the par value of $100 each, of which it does not appear how much was ever issued. William Reid was a large shareholder in the corporation and the president and manager of the same, from its formation. The owners of the 654 shares of the stock became dissatisfied with his management and determined to sell out or buy a controlling interest in the corporation. At this juncture, about May 1, 1883, the defendant Stuart, who was also a large shareholder, arrived in Oregon from Scotland, and after canvassing the subject it was agreed, June 7, between himself, Reid and others holding a majority of the stock, that the "discontents" should be bought out on account of the corporation at $110 a share, payable on August 2, following. But when the parties came to close the bargain, the sellers refused to take the obligation of the president and secretary of the corporation for the money, but insisted on having the personal guarantee of the defendant, Stuart. This he at first flatly refused, but after much persuasion and serious hesitation he consented, the president assuring him that before the day of payment came around the shares could and would be resold in this market for the amount, and the obligation thereby discharged.

Soon after Mr. Stuart returned to Scotland, but the shares were not sold, and he was compelled to advance the money to pay the debt. The corporation kept the shares and gave him the notes and mortgages, as aforesaid.

On March 24, 1884, the directors of the Oregon company resolved to dispose of all their real property, as well as the wheat, flour and grain sacks on hand to the defendants, Stuart and Thos. Tait, also of Scotland, or their assignees, upon payment of the actual cost price of the same "as soon as said price could be ascertained or within a reasonable time thereafter; the president and secretary to execute and deliver the proper conveyances for that purpose at the time of payment of said sum, so to be ascertained."

Afterwards, on April 27, 1884, said directors affirmed this resolution of sale in favor of James Macdonald, of Scotland, as purchaser, at the suggestion of said Stuart and Tait, that he would take the property in ...

...formed by themselves and others under the British company's act of 1862; and, further, that said Macdonald, either by himself or agents, should have the right to inspect the books, papers and accounts of the Oregon company, for the purpose of ascertaining the first cost of its property.

On April 28, 1884, at a meeting of the stockholders of the "Oregon" company, at which 1001 shares were present and voting, there being 1179 then issued, the resolutions passed at the directors' meetings of March 24 and April 27, 1884, authorizing the sale of the property of the corporation to James Macdonald, were unanimously ratified and confirmed, and the prior mortgage of the same to the defendant Stuart was also "confirmed, ratified and approved."

Thereafter, on June 6, 1884, at a meeting of the directors of the company the real property of the corporation was scheduled and valued at $230,694 69, and the personal property, less "the book debts and accounts," which were not sold, at $164,023 36, in all $394,718 04. And at a meeting of said directors, held on July 8, 1884, at which were present James Tait, director, and Alexander Stuart, agent of the "Scotch" company, it was resolved that inasmuch as said agent does not admit the correctness of the cost of certain items of the property as stated in said schedule, and it has been agreed between the directors of the "Oregon" company and the said agent and director of the "Scotch" company, that said items shall be referred for final adjustment to a committee of two persons from each company, at Edinburg, William Reid and William Stuart to act for the "Oregon" company, that on payment by said agent of $70,054 63 on account of said purchase, the president and secretary do make the necessary conveyances of the property, subject to the adjustment to be made by said committee and to the payment of the mortgage of the defendant Stuart.

On July 10, 1884, the "Oregon" company, by its deed, duly executed by William Reid, its president and William N. Ladue, its secretary, conveyed the property in question to James Macdonald, of Edinburg, Scotland, "in trust" for any corporation that might be organized to take and hold the same. The deed purports to be made in pursuance of the resolutions passed at the meetings of the directors held on March 24 and April 17, 1884, and the resolution passed at the meeting of stockholders, held on April 25, 1884, and for the consideration of $220,000, the receipt whereof is thereby acknowledged.

On August 12, 1884, a meeting of the stockholders of the "Oregon" company was held, at which 1022 shares of the stock were voted, there being then 1201 issued, when the action of the directors at the meeting of July 8, 1884, in the matter of the adjustment of the cost of certain items in the schedule of the property of the corporation, and the execution of the deed to James Macdonald by the president and secretary, were unanimously ratified and approved.

On December 16, 1884, said James Macdonald duly conveyed the property to the "Scotch" company. The deed recites that the property was "purchased" for the "Scotch" company, and conveyed temporarily to Macdonald, "as its trustee, the consideration for the same having moved wholly from the said" "Scotch" company; and that it is the object of the conveyance to transfer "the legal title" to the same to the "Scotch" company and its assigns.

On February 1887, the "Scotch" company duly executed its mortgage to the defendant Stuart, on a tract of land near Salem, containing five acres, more or less, and particularly described in the amended cross bill as a further security for the loan theretofore made by said Stuart to the "Oregon" company, it having been the intention of the parties thereto, that such property should be included in the mortgage from said company to said Stuart, from which it was omitted by inadvertence.

On November 17, 1886, the "Scotch" company, being in the possession of the property aforesaid, duly executed and delivered its mortgage upon the same, to the plaintiff, the "First National bank of Salem," Oregon, and a citizen of said state, by Robert Livingstone, of Portland, therein, its attorney, in fact, in pursuance and by authority of a power of attorney to him, duly executed by said company on September 2, 1886, to secure the payment of its note of even date therewith for the sum of $20,000, and payable one day after date to the order of said bank, with interest at 10 per centum per annum, subject, however, to the prior lien of the mortgage thereon, theretofore executed by the "Oregon" company to the defendant Stuart, to secure the payment of $71,940, with interest the payment of which the mortgagor declares it has assumed. This note neither was for principal advances made to the "Scotch" company by the Salem bank, with the approval of the bank's examiner.

On August 14, 1885, the directors of the "Oregon" company, William Reid, A. Shaw and S. M. Elliott, voting in the affirmative, and William N. Ladue in the negative, passed a resolution stating that the corporation was indebted to the Oregon & Washington Mortgage Savings Bank of Oregon, a corporation formed under the laws of Oregon, and called herein the M. & S. bank, in various sums theretofore advanced by the latter, that then exceeded $50,000, and directing the president, William Reid, and the directors, Shaw and Elliott, to make and deliver to said M. & S. bank, on behalf of the "Oregon" company, one promissory note for $20,000 and another for $12,000, payable in three days after date.

At this time and before and since William Reid was a large stockholder in and the president and manager of the M. & S. bank. The notes were given as directed, the one to $20,000 on August 14, and the one for $12,000 on the 17th of the same month, and some time after their maturity the former was transferred to the defendant McDonald, and the latter to the defendant Kelly, without, so far as appears, any consideration therefor.

On August 25, 1885, Kelly commenced an action on the note held by him in the circuit court of the state, for the county of Multnomah, in which, on April 8, 1886, he obtained a judgment against the "Oregon" company for the sum of $12,771 50, principal, attorney's fee and costs, with interest on the principal from August 17, 1885, at the rate of 9 per centum a year.

On October 18, 1886, McDonald commenced an action in the same court on the note held by him, in which, on December 6, 1886, he obtained a judgment against the "Oregon" company for the sum of $14,362 72, principal, attorney's fee and costs, with interest on $14,071 60 of the same, from date. Both judgments were duly docketed in the lien dockets of the circuit courts of Multnomah and Marion counties, prior to December 25, 1886, and executions issued on the same and returned *nulla bona*.

The defendants, Kelly and McDonald, stand in the shoes of the M. & S. bank, whom they simply represent.

They claim that their demands are a lien on this property prior in time and superior in right to that of the Salem bank or the defendant Stuart, on the following grounds:

I. That the conveyance to Macdonald of July 10, 1884, was in trust that he or his grantee would pay the existing debts of the "Oregon" company, and thereby "the property was impressed with a trust" to pay the same.

There is not a syllable of evidence in the case to support this claim. On the contrary, it is clear that the conveyance to James Macdonald was made "in trust" only that he would in due time convey the property to the "Scotch" company, which was then being formed for the purpose of owning it, by the persons who negotiated the purchase.

It appears probable that at the time of the sale the "Oregon" company was in debt to the M. & S. bank for advances, and doubtless it was expected that the former would pay the same with the proceeds of the sale of its property to the "Scotch" company. But the amount of the indebtedness has never been ascertained and the agent of the "Scotch" company, was prevented by the manager of M. & S. bank from taking a copy of the account from the books of the same for the purpose of examination.

By the terms of the conveyance, the "Scotch" company assumed the payment of the Stuart debt, then amounting to over $78,000, and at the delivery of the same it appears that the agent of the company paid over in cash $77,134 20, which was largely applied by the manager on the claim of his bank; and although the resolution of the corporation authorizing the sale directed that the deed should be delivered on the payment of the consideration, yet the parties being unable to agree on the value of certain items of the properties embraced in the conveyance, and valued in the schedule at $10,431, the deed was delivered with the understanding that when the balance was ascertained by the joint committee of the two companies that was to meet at Edinburg in a short time, it would be paid.

Before the committee met, however, there was a considerable loss on a shipment of flour which appears to have been afloat at the time of the delivery of the deed. The committee of the "Scotch" company insisted that this flour was not on hand at the time of the purchase, having been heretofore shipped against advances drawn thereon largely in excess of the proceeds of its sale, and therefore the loss must fall on the "Oregon" company. The committee of the latter company, William Reid, claimed that the flour, by the terms of sale, passed to the "Scotch" company, and that it was liable for its then value, less the advance, and must stand the loss; and because the committee of the "Scotch" company would not accede to this proposition, he refused to further attend the meetings of the committee, and left this and the other disputed items unsettled, as they still remain, so far as appeared.

In the annual report of the president and directors of the "Oregon" company to the stockholders, dated October 5, 1885, it is stated that nine months before the corporation under the advice of the president had offered to the "Scotch" company, by way of compromise, to bear $20,000 of the loss, which was believed to be over one-half thereof, and that the latter company, not having accepted the proposition, it was withdrawn by the directors on August 14, 1885, and a friendly suit commenced in this court "to determine the various matters in dispute between the two companies." How much, if anything, is still due to the "Oregon" company on account of said purchase, the president is to say on this evidence. In the balance sheet of the latter for June 30, 1886, among the liabilities then existing there is this item:

"City of Salem Company, balance purchase price of properties, $39,360 11.

There was a contemporaneous agreement between the "Scotch" company and the larger portion, if not all, the shareholders of the "Oregon" company, that their shares should be exchanged at their actual value for shares of the former at par, which, so far as carried into effect, would discharge the indebtedness of the former to the latter, and was so intended and understood at the time of the sale.

But admitting that the "Scotch" company is indebted to the "Oregon" company, the M. & S. bank is merely an unsecured creditor of the latter company, and has no lien or privilege on the property sold by its debtor to the "Scotch" company. The M. & S. bank was only an unsecured creditor when its debtor sold this property to the "Scotch" company, which took the same without any liability, express or implied, to pay any of the grantor's debts, except the one due Stuart, that was already a charge on the land.

And if the debt of the M. & S. bank had even been assumed by the "Scotch" company, the mere fact that it was prior in point of time to the debt of the Salem bank, would not give it any right to priority of payment. In the absence of a bankrupt law or a statute to the contrary, a debtor may prefer one creditor to another at his pleasure.

If the "Scotch" company is indebted to the "Oregon" company, a creditor of the latter may by proper proceedings subject such indebtedness to the satisfaction of his claim, but he has no right in the property of the former as against the lien creditors thereof.

II. Assuming that some portion of the purchase price is still unpaid, the "Oregon" company has a grantor's lien on the property for the amount, to which the defendants, Kelly and McDonald, are entitled in equity to be subrogated, to the extent of their demands against the grantor.

The existence of such a lien is admitted in this state C. B. Wagon Road Co. vs. Crocker, 6 Saw., 174; Gee. vs. McMillan, 14 Or., 268; 3 Pom. Eq., §§ 1249, 1250. But assuming that the Oregon company has a grantor's lien on the property for unpaid purchase money, the weight of opinion in the United States is that such lien is personal to the grantor and incapable of being transferred, either by direct assignment or equitable subrogation. 3 Pom. Eq., § 1254; Baum vs. Grigsby, 2 Cal. 173.

In the latter case Mr. Justice Field, speaking for the court, says of a grantor's lien: "It is simply a right to resort to the property upon a failure of payment by the vendee. It does not arise from any agreement of the parties, but is the creature of equity, and is established solely for the security of the vendor. It is founded on the natural justice of allowing a party to reach the property which he has transferred, to satisfy the debt which constituted the consideration of the transfer. It is, therefore, the personal privilege of the vendor. The assignee of a note given for the purchase money intends and pays very different position. He seeks to reach, by compulsion, the property which he never held, and has, therefore, no special claims upon equity to subject it to sale for his benefit. The particular equity of the vendor in this respect cannot, in the nature of things be asserted by another."

The M. & S. bank is not even the assignee of a debt alleged to be due the "Oregon" company from its grantee. In England and a few of the states of the Union, such an assignee may enforce the grantor's equity, but it does not appear that a mere credit or of such grantor can be subrogated to this right in any of the United States. 3 Pom. Eq., § 1254.

III. The mortgage to Stuart is void, because the indebtedness it was given to secure, arose a fact out of a purchase by the "Oregon" company of its own stock from Stuart.

The rule appears to be well settled in the United States that a corporation may, unless prohibited by statute, purchase its own stock, or take it in pledge or mortgage. City Bank vs. Bruen, 4 Wall., 510; Tar. or v. Miami Ex. Co., 6 Ohio, 176; In re Republic Ins. Co., 3 Bliss, 452; F. & M. Bank v. Champlain Trans. Co., 18 Ver., 138; Clapp v. Peterson, 104 Ill., 26; Dupre v. Boston W. P. Co., 114 Mass., 37; Cook—Sock & Stockholders, § § 3, 1, 312.

In the case cited from 104 Illinois the rule is stated qualifiedly as follows: "A corporation may purchase its own stock in exchange for money or other property, and hold, reissue or retire the same, provided such act is had in entire good faith, in an exchange of equal value, and is free from all fraud, actual or constructive, this in playing that the corporation is neither insolvent nor in process of dissolution," and that the rights of creditors are not thereby injuriously affected. In the case cited from 114 Massachusetts the court says: "In the absence of legislative provision to the contrary a corporation may hold and sell its own stock, and may receive it in pledge or in payment in the lawful exercise of its corporate powers."

As a matter of fact the transaction in question was not a purchase of the stock by Stuart and a resale by him to the corporation. It was a purchase of the stock by the corporation through its directors, with intent to reissue the same, and a guarantee of payment of the purchase price to the sellers, by Stuart. The subsequent note and mortgage was given to Stuart, in consideration of the amount he had to pay on his guarantee. At the date of the purchase, the corporation appears to have been solvent. It was much more than able to repay its debts. The stock was sold above par and the motive in selling was not so much to get rid of it, or the property and business which it represented, as a settled dissatisfaction with the management of William Reid. As evidence of this it appears that the discontents offered "to sell or buy"—to take the stock of Reid and his associates at the same figure.

The only creditor that the corporation appears to have had at the time was the M. & S. bank, and its president and manager was a party to this transaction and urgent and active in its accomplishment. The purchase of the stock did not injuriously affect the interest of this creditor nor was it so intended. It was made in good faith to acquire the control of a valuable property free from the dissensions arising from the personal distrusts and antipathies of a dissatisfied faction of the stockholders.

Neither, in our judgment, is a purchase of stock by a corporation, even when made under circumstances or for purposes that make it voidable, generally and absolutely void, but only as against those who are injured by it, and in some proper and timely proceeding seek redress against it.

The defendants, Kelly and McDonald, claim to be the assignees of the M. & S. bank, which was a creditor of the "Oregon" company at the time of the purchase of the stock, but they do not allege or prove any circumstance that tends to show that the purchase was made in bad faith towards their assignor, or with intent to injure it, or that it was thereby injured.

That the stock of the "Oregon" company afterwards depreciated in value on account of losses sustained on shipments of flour, or that the debtor of the corporation, the "Scotch" company, thereafter became insolvent from like causes, does not affect the character of the transaction or the rights of the parties thereto.

And even admitting that the "Oregon" company was insolvent at the date of the mortgage, the situation of the parties was simply this. Stuart was a creditor of the corporation for money advanced for it, and the M. & S. bank was nothing more. There being no statute to the contrary, the corporation had a right to prefer the one to the other, which it did, by giving Stuart security on its property.

IV. It is not shown that the "Scotch" company authorized "the making" of the mortgage to the Salem bank, or that the seal of the corporation was affixed thereto, and said mortgage was given for a pre-existing debt, with knowledge that the mortgagor owed the "Oregon" company, the debtor of the defendants, $86,892 94.

Livingstone, the agent of the "Scotch" company, had a power of attorney under its seal, authorizing him to deal with all its property, as he saw proper, and this was sufficient authority for the execution of this mortgage. The mortgagee does not profess to be the act of the corporation in person, so to speak. It is the deed of its attorney, a natural person, and is therefore well executed when signed and sealed by the latter. The seal of the corporation is affixed to its deed, the power of attorney, on which the validity of the mortgage ultimately rests.

The M. & S. bank never had any interest in or lien on this property nor even any pecuniary demand against the "Scotch" company, and therefore it is altogether immaterial that the plaintiffs' mortgage was given for a pre-existing debt with knowledge of an existing debt with the M. & S. bank against the "Oregon" company.

But for the earnest manner in which these latter objections to this mortgage are urged, they would not have been deemed worthy of consideration.

And lastly, if the "Oregon" company was a defendant in this suit, it could not by means of an answer and without a cross-bill assert the claim made here by its assigns, Kelly and McDonald; that it had a grantor's lien on this property, or that the "Scotch" company took the same in trust, or "impressed" with a trust to pay the debts of the former. An answer is a means of defense and not attack. It is a shield and not a weapon. Resort must be had to a cross-bill in such case. Langdell's E. P., § 115 et seq.

There must be a finding that the Scotch company is indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of $30,000, with interest from November 17, 1886; and to the defendant Stuart in the sum of $71,940, with interest from August 2, 1884, and that the mortgages given by the Oregon and Scotch company, as set forth in the amended and cross-bill herein, to secure the payment of said indebtedness are valid, first liens on the property therein described in the order of their execution; and that the same be sold by the master of this court and the proceeds applied to the satisfaction of the same, with the costs and disbursements of this suit.

Mr. Tilmon Ford, for the plaintiff.

Mr. William B. Gilbert, for the defendant Stuart.

Mr. John M. Bower, for the defendants, Kelly and McDonald.

THE WASHINGTON GUARD.

Laxity in the Service Attributable to Lack of Support From Headquarters.

PORTLAND, June 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

While in Walla Walla recently my attention was called to the affairs of the company of the National Guard there by reason of the fact that I was a guest of the company at their monthly drill and inspection, and subsequent dance. Remarking on the slim attendance, I inquired as to the number of men in the company. A courteous regimental staff officer volunteered the information that the company was nearly up to the maximum, and that there were uniforms and arms for nearly that number, and that the Opera house was engaged one evening in each week for drill purposes, and that the officers were diligent in attendance and in their endeavors to build up the company. A very strict code of laws has been formulated and printed, but it was soon discovered by the rank and file that the laws in regard to attendance at drills were practically null and void, and could not be enforced. Several court martials were held at officers' expense, but the trouble apparently was at the headquarters, where it seems all applications, reports, etc., were pigeon-holed. In view of the fact that the officers are striving earnestly to build up an efficient military organization, they should at least be encouraged from the headquarters, be assisted instead of hindered in the matter of disciplining their commands.

I was convinced that at least one of the statements were true, viz: that attendance was poor, for at the regular monthly inspection, out of a possible sixty men, about twelve rank and file put in an appearance, and those who did attend seemed disheartened at the slim turnout.

The taxpayers of Washington are now paying literally for a militia force and should have an efficient one. More men and less staff, more privates and fewer generals and aids, and the hoodwinked line officers and non-commissioned officers be encouraged and sustained in the work of forming a force upon which property-owners and taxpayers could rely for protection in case of riots or disorders.

The officers and men of the Second regiment are of the impression that the militia east of the mountains has been perhaps slighted, and that more attention is paid to their brethren of the Sound. Be this as it may, the fact that the company commanders cannot parade more than a small fraction of their commands, shows that discipline cannot as yet be enforced, and if, as they state, they have taken the necessary steps to enforce attendance at drills and have not been sustained, shows that they at least are not remiss in their duty, and the people will have to look further for the laxity that is apparent.

An encouraging feature is the interest taken by those who are regular attendants, and the enthusiasm of the officers, and when we have had the pleasure of conversing, they took a more hopeful view than appearances warranted and expressed a hope that the existing state of affairs would cease when the militia became military, and less a mass of official titles and groundless appearance.

A MILITIAMAN.

GEORGE H. ATKINSON.

Resolutions passed by the Board of Trustees of Tualatin Academy and Pacific University at the 42d annual meeting, held at Forest Grove, Or., June 18-19th, 1889.

WHEREAS one of our number, Rev. G. H. Atkinson, D. D., has been removed by death since our last meeting, who has served on this Board

AGRICULTURAL.

An Excellent Fruit Crop Over the Entire Northwest.

VALLEY GRAPES AND PEACHES.

Concerning the Great Staples, Perishable Products and Markets.

BENEFITS OF ASSOCIATED DAIRYING

Cows at Calving Time—Dairying Hints—Viciousness of Colts—"Lump Jaw" in Cattle—Semi-Centennial Honey.

The fruit crop is generally good, very good, and production of fruits all over the Northwest seems to be excellent. Many items in exchanges from east of the mountains speak of young orchards in that part of the country as now producing well. It is probable that the whole Pacific Northwest will prove to be a fairly good fruit country, though the especially favorable conditions that exist west of the Cascades will always make this part of the State a fruit-growing region *par excellence*. California is far in advance of us in facilities and favored by having many kinds of fruit, so as to be able to send carloads, and even train loads, where Oregon cannot. We have never yet been able to open a market with the East and do not seem to have the common article known as business sense in arranging and co-operating to create a market. So the fruit trade is left in the hands of a few dealers who buy and sell to suit their own interests, as why should they not? They owe nothing to Oregon producers and are there to make money for themselves. Oregon producers must look out for themselves and so as California producers have done. We may grow fruits to perfection, and if the market is found for them there will be no profit in the business, or not as much as would come from good management.

Our fruits that should find a market at a distance are the firm cherries, and the Oregon cherry-growers know what they are getting now, and can judge whether the pittance paid is remunerative. Then come the shipping plums, of which there are several varieties. Later, come the apple and pear crops. We are planting out winter varieties and they must be sent abroad. Of course the dealers of this city will handle all these at some price, but they cannot afford to send agents to the East and carry out a programme like that established by the California fruit union. Thus our growers must do for themselves if they ever accumulate sufficient business sense to answer the purpose.

THE OREGON FARMER.

Farmers in this part of the United States have only a certain market for the world's great staples that can be shipped to the farthest hemispheres. It is true that we are rapidly increasing in population and wealth, but that does not give reliability of demand for all the products of agriculture, and the equilibrium can be easily disturbed or destroyed. Our wheat is loaded on ships and goes to the world's ends, I need be. Our wool is in demand, and our hops take their chances with the product of other countries. In all this, distance is an obstacle, and transportation rates form a heavy tax on all the products of our toil.

But with all these difficulties to meet our rich and lasting soils afford such harvests that the producer can manage to live and even thrive after a fashion. It is with regard to perishable products that we feel the greatest doubts and meet with less satisfaction. The butter market is dependent on the home demand. All dairy products have a precarious hold. At present potatoes are worth scarce enough to pay for marketing them, onions have been overstocked, and other items have failed to remunerate. On the other side of the continent they have a European market to supply, and so have a broader field for business, besides, the fifty millions who reside east of the Rocky mountains have to be fed and there are many manufacturing enterprises, mining interests, etc., that create a demand for agricultural products.

Gradually the west shore will grow into all the enterprises that are common to civilized countries and we shall have a home market that can use the products of the soil. It is a nice matter to adjust things in a population of millions so that the workers shall labor in harmony and be mutually dependent, or interdependent. As that time approaches the country will appear more prosperous and prosperity will be more equal than can be expected under the formative period. There is no reason to be afraid for the future, and the present gives very assurance of success. The farmer has only to hold on and keep up with the times in his operations; agriculture must progress all the time and the man who does not keep up simply gets left.

"ALL FLESH IS GRASS."

This truth should not be forgotten. The beef of the great mountain and distant plains is made from grass alone. Very little of that produced east of the Missouri is the product of anything else. Even the great beeves of the export trade, that weigh 1500 pounds on the hoof, are, many of them, at least, almost unacquainted with the taste of corn. There are beef producers in Illinois and Iowa who buy "stockers" and sell big beeves by the hundred or thousand annually who fatten almost exclusively with grass depastured.

Even pork is more the product of grass than of corn. Milk and wool also comes from grass, though city dairies must necessarily concentrate their feed for want of sufficient area of grass.

In Eastern regions, where farms are small and lands high in price, large yields must come from small areas. Hence the question how to double the stock on a given area then becomes a burning one. The more stock the more beef and milk and the more fertilizers to sustain intensive practice in farming. Some form of "soiling," the growing and feeding of fodder plants is then suggested as the natural means of obtaining the most valuable nutriment at the least expense. It saves fences, avoids the exercise in search of feed that wastes muscle, and obviates much waste by tramping and befouling. It increases the quantity of milk and hastens flesh making and improves the quality of the meat. For young and growing animals more exercise might be needed, but for those nearly grown, health and vigor can be maintained without difficulty in the more circumscribed area incident to soiling. The extra care and labor are amply repaid by the increase of flesh.

For the purposes of soiling, corn is one of the most valuable of plants, probably equaled by none in the climate of the United States. It should not be drilled too close; cultivation should be timely and thorough; and it should not be cut till the ears are well formed and the kernel beginning to harden. The millets, the clovers, rape, vetches, the English grasses, the "field pea" (or bean) of the South, and numerous plants, all with their special adaptations to soils and climates, are valuable for fodder. The selection should be made after careful experiment under local conditions.—*New York Press.*

VICIOUSNESS OF COLTS.

In most sections of agricultural practice we have made a decided advance, and it is somewhat singular that in the rearing, training and breaking of animals—what we might style the education of animals, so conducive to the comfort and discomforts of man—we still pursue a course that is closely associated with the dark ages.

One common foundation cause forms the basis of our non-success in the education of animals, and it is the root and the resultant cause of the evils that follow. We assume that all animals at birth possess hereditary vice, and that that vice must be eradicated before the animal can become a useful servant to man. This is most certainly a mistake, and one that lends up to numerous evils. This same erroneous practice prevails in the training of horses, bulls, dogs, etc., but it is probably in the case of horses where the greatest mischief results. In the education of a colt or a filly, or a young bull, the same care is needed as in that of a child. The disposition should be studied and defects eradicated by kind yet firm treatment. At present, the foal is of a lively temperament, it is at once put down as vicious, and if either of its parents have shown what is miscalled vice, the result of mistaken brutality in their education then the foal's liveliness is put down as hereditary vice, and a prolonged course of harsh conduct and beating is deemed necessary to effect a cure. If, on the other hand, the young animal is of a slow and heavy nature, it is erroneously supposed to be the result of vicious sullenness, and the same treatment as in the case of the lively foal is undertaken—harsh treatment and beating to bring them into so-called subjection. In each case this cruel discipline has just the opposite effect to that sought, and hence we have sadly too many kicking, biting, jibbing and bolting horses. In place of having horses which entertain affection for man, we have them in constant fear of man, ever expectant of a blow, and their every action, often leading to the accident or worst actions, often leading to the accident or death, are the follow the result of this fear; possibly some movement of the driver being misconstrued into the intention to strike a blow. In the breaking and education of all young animals firmness should blend with kindness.—*London Live Stock Journal.*

TO PAINT CHEAP WAGONS.

For the purpose named in the above title I used the method I am about to describe for two years past, and with unvarying success I refer to new work of the cheapest grade.

We will suppose that the vehicle to be painted is a three-spring delivery wagon with black duck top and sides.

Be sure the woodwork is sanded off smooth and dusted clean before priming. I mix the priming as follows: White lead, tinted strongly with the color to be used, and thinned with raw oil and turpentine, in the proportions of one-half teacupful of turpentine to a pint of oil, with about two tablespoonfuls of Japan dryer. Patent dryers are cheap enough, and brush it for all it is worth; and then lay off as smooth and even as possible with the grain. Let dry in a temperature of 75 or 80 deg. Fahr., for forty-eight hours, and you will then find that it glass-papers off smoothly and easily. I use old half-worn No. 2 glass-paper, and merely rub enough to get the grit off.

I next glaze all over with soft putty, mixed with one-half dry and one-half lin seed, in equal parts of Japan and rubbing varnish, with as very small quantity of turpentine, just enough to cut it slightly. I work this putty on the chamfers with a stiff piece of harness leather, using just enough to fill the grain. On the panels I use a wide, pliable knife, and work it on so carefully that very little glass-papering is required—in fact, with a little practice you can do away with glass-papering the panels altogether. I let this glazing dry twenty-four hours, and then apply a thin, scribbling coat of quick-rubbing varnish, thinned slightly with turpentine; and wipe off immediately with clean linen rags, so as to leave no surplus. You see, the varnish penetrates into the porous putty and seals it.

Now let stand another twenty-four hours and it is then ready for the color, into which I always put enough elastic rubbing or quick-finishing varnish to give a good "eggshell gloss." I always put on a good solid coat, so as to make it cover, and with vermillion or any of the light lead tints I use a flat-bristle brush.

We put it on for days by oiling gears and wheels with raw oil, generally letting dry a month or so. When needed, we give one lead coat, mixed slightly quicker than for the body; glaze follows and "fixes" with some putty, and then proceed same as on body, with color, etc.

Next stripe and ornament, and it is then ready for finishing.

Right here I want to say that, even for the cheapest work, the best varnish is the cheapest in the end. Put on a heavy flowing coat; and, if your work brushes etc., are clean, and the job has been carried up as smooth as it should be, you will have a surprising finish, considering the time and stock the job has received.

I don't claim that the above is the cheapest or quickest way to paint cheap wagons; in fact, I've done quicker and cheaper work myself. But what I do claim is that, if a job is painted in the manner described, it will run under ordinarily favorable conditions for a year or so without cracks, and still show a considerable luster. Judging from an extended experience in painting cheap work, and by various methods, I lay this result mainly to the credit of the coat of varnish over the putty and the mixing in of color.

It is possible that some of my readers may have better ways than this, but many others may still be using slower and costlier methods, and still be having the everlasting chant of "Always losing money in the paint shop," dinned into their ears from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. To any such I say try this plan that I have here described. It is not fancy, but fact, and those who try will find it so.—*L. K., in Varnish.*

DAIRY HINTS.

It should be the rule to get the purest and best salt to be obtained for the purpose, as cheap salt is none too good. A small amount saved on a hundred pounds of salt is of little consequence if it proves in any manner to be inferior and thus injures the quality of the butter. Get the best kind and then continue to use it rather than experiment with other brands or grades.

Get the best tubs. The outside appearance of the packages has some influence on the sale of the contents, as a dealer would be more likely to look for a fine quality of butter in an inferior looking tub quite as soon as in a clean, No. 1 package.

Better pay 5 or 10 cents extra for the right kind of a package rather than take a poor one as a gift.

There is a good deal of difference in the quality of the timber from which the tubs are made. The firm grained kind that will not become brine-soaked and smeared before reaching market is what will give the best satisfaction.

A word about marketing the product: Of course every farmer that makes his own butter should endeavor to secure as good a market for it as possible. Whether he can do best by selling it at home, sending it to commission men in the cities, or by looking up some special customer to whom he can send direct, will be for him to determine. But one course would not seem to be the best in the end, that is to have no stated market, but selling first to one and then to another, wherever for the time the best price can be obtained.

Perhaps for a few weeks or months, if there is some competition, he may get a little more money, but it will be at the expense of finding a steady market and obtaining a reputation for his product, which is very desirable in the course of years. Usually the dairymen who succeed best are those who have obtained a good reputation for their butter in the market, and which is of such a quality as to command a satisfactory price, year after year.

Some may say that such a course as this is not progress, but we believe there may be too frequent changes to be of real benefit to those making them, and it is well to remember the old adage, "look before you leap."—*St. Albans Messenger.*

MEAT SUPPLY AT CHICAGO.

The *O. J. Farmer*, published in Chicago, in its issue dated last Saturday, has this to say of the life stock market: "The arrivals at the Chicago stockyards the past six days confirm our statements last week in regard to the over-abundance of meat animals. It is surprising that prices hold up even to the current figures. When it is understood that there is no credit system at the Chicago live stock marts, either in the buying or selling, but every animal disposed of is paid for cash down, and that the yards are cleared out every week, and nearly every day, however large the receipts, the advantages of a great central market with large capital in the hands of heavy competing concerns, are evident. For example, last week 58,084 meat cattle were received and sold. Reckoned at an average of $40, they would count up about $2,321,360; then 137,337 hogs at say $12 each, make $1,648,044 more. These, with the sheep, the calves, the milk cows and the horses, bring the total well up toward $4,000,000 of cash, which during the past six days were scattered among live stock raisers of the West."

One hundred and thirty-seven thousand three hundred and thirty-seven hogs received; 100,273 hogs used here.

Of the live hogs received here during the week 37,061 were shipped eastward, and to other points, leaving just a round 100,000 slaughtered and packed at this point. Reckoned at an average of 200 pounds each, the aggregate weight of porkers would be 20,000,000 pounds, or 10,000 tons. At an average of 68¾ to the car, 2000 loaded freight cars were required to bring in the hogs alone for one week, or enough to make up a continuous train over fifteen miles long. No wonder that in going out on the railways west and southwest one sees on almost every side-track, and meets so frequently, long trains filled with grunters and squealers.

Fifty-eight thousand five cattle; 32,000 used here.

Of the 58,031 cattle received in this city the past week, which was an excess of 7000 over the previous week, and of 10,000 over the same week last year, the shipments to the East and other points were quite liberal, amounting to full 26,000 head, leaving only 32,000 to be used here. This partly explains why prices have not fallen so much as might naturally be expected, with so large a supply at this season of the year when the city and suburban demand for beef for consumption approaches its lowest point."

FEEDING HEIFERS SKIMMED MILK.

We have often noticed the superior character of those heifers that have been fed even a small daily allowance of skimmed milk until they were eight to ten months old. An acquaintance in New York who has had large experience in producing fine cows has repeatedly assured us that such a practice is one of the best methods in the world to produce in the heifer a fine udder development. We are inclined to favor somewhat this idea from what we have observed.

L. F. Abbott, of Lewiston, Maine, who is well known to the readers of the *Dairyman* through many contributions, writes on this subject to the *American Rural Home* as follows:

"For the past four years I have made a practice of feeding skimmed milk to heifers till a year or more old. I have one now that has had it daily for twelve months. This has been only her extra food besides hay since four months old. Whether sweet or sour it is eaten with as keen a relish as though just from the cow. A heifer 3 years old in March was fed in the same way. She came in when 2 years old. She averaged a pound of butter a day after the calf was weaned the 15th of April, till December, and six pounds a week through the winter, and two to two quarts of milk a day till the day she calved the present month. The other heifer, now a yearling, has every indication that she will develope into as good a butter maker. These heifers retain their appetite for skimmed milk after they come into the dairy themselves, and the question whether skimmed milk might not be fed to cows to advantage, is an open one. From my experience in this line I am confidently expect to see this method of disposing of a portion of the skimmed milk on our dairy farms adopted and favorable results accrue from it.

LUMP JAW IN CATTLE.

Of "lump jaw" the *Farm Journal* says: "There is no more dangerous disease peculiar to cattle than that with which the animals shipped hither from Kansas City were affected, and scarcely any more common. It is one also which leaves no trace of existence on the flesh of the animals after slaughter, so that the dishonest dealer has no difficulty in palming off such poisonous material upon the public if he is so minded. It is possible to pack such meat along with healthy flesh, and even an expert cannot tell the difference.

"The diseased cattle were promptly condemned to the fertilizer works, and the manner of their removal from all possibility of being converted into human food (ugh), is a powerful argument in itself against the passage with the least possible delay of the Canal bill. It is notorious that lump jaw is a common complaint of Western cattle; and it is equally notorious that cattle affected by it are slaughtered for consumption without compunction at the Chicago stockyards, where inspection is to all intent and purposes a meaningless formality. Our people have a right to be protected against the remotest possibility of being poisoned in blood and body by the flesh of animals contaminated with lump jaw or kindred diseases. There is only one case of protection, and that is to compel the inspection on the hoof and on the spot of all animals slaughtered through for human food.

"Theorists may argue as they please about the proposed law being hostile to the principles of commerce between the states, but they cannot change the facts as they exist. The overwhelming fact is that the trouble in Western dressed beef is a menace to public health. As such it must be dealt with as any other public danger by the police authority vested in the state."

ABOUT HORSEMANSHIP.

There are some points about Indian horsemanship that deserve mention. To begin with he always mounts from the off (right) side of the horse instead of the near side as we do. The only real reason why the cavalryman has not been taught for centuries to mount from both sides is that his saber, swinging from the waist belt on his own left side, gets in the way. Now that we are attaching the saber to the saddle instead of the trooper, it will probably lead to practice on both sides. West Point has already begun it. The Indian, once in his saddle, wrapped in his blanket, is a depressing sight. He sits hunched up on his pony, his knees way up, his feet thrust far into stirrups not unlike those of ladies' saddles. He looks utterly awkward and ungraceful as he jogs along, flapping perpetually with his wooden handled whip; lashes at the tail flank of his steed; but the instant he clears for action he flings off his blanket and darts out over the prairie, and is transfigured. More daring, graceful, swaying horsemanship it would be almost impossible to conceive of. You forget the hunched up knees in the freedom and flexibility of his lithe, painted body. You marvel at the cat-like agility with which he bounds on or off his dashing pony, ducks under or down on either side, firing under his neck as he whirls across the springy turf, but you have only to remember that it is all second nature to him. He began to ride the moment he was loosened from the bonds of the papoose board, and has been at it ever since. Many of them, especially amongthe Snakes or Shoshones, are woefully bowlegged as a consequence and most ungainly bipeds when afoot.—*Horse and Stable.*

SEMI-CENTENNIAL HONEY.

A remarkable discovery has just been made at the Cathays yard of the Taff Vale Railway Company. A large elm tree, grown in Gloucestershire, was being cut up into timber, when, right in the very heart, a cavity measuring eight feet by seven and one-half inches in diameter was discovered almost completely filled with the comb of the honey bee, together with a squirrel's skull. No means of access to the hollow was discoverable, neither was decay anywhere apparent, and around the cavity itself no less than fifty rings, each ring denoting a year's growth, were counted, the outer bark being, too, without a flaw. The hollow was of uniform size throughout, and presented the appearance of having been bored with an auger, and great though its dimensions were, it was practically filled with the comb, proving that the bees must have been in possession for several years. Proper combs of the queen bee also showed that they had swarmed. How the bees got there can only be guessed, but it is surmised that a squirrel once occupied a decayed hole in the tree, cleared away the decay, occupied the cavity as its own, and there died. Then the bees entered into possession and filled the hole with comb, when, by some means the entrance, which must have been small, became stopped, the large quantity of grub and fly being taken as demonstrative that the nest was not voluntarily deserted. Then for fifty years the growth of the timber went on. The entrance being absolutely obliterated, and the hole being hermetically sealed, the comb was preserved from decay for half a century, to be found at last in the way described. The find is of the greatest interest to naturalists.

SUCCESS ON THE FARM.

An Eastern exchange gives the following account of a young Illinois farmer, who has made his way up from a day laborer, as answer to the heedless assertions so often made that farming don't pay:

"This young man began without any means and had to hire himself out to work by the month, and though not being very strong, was obliged to accept rather small wages; but by faithfulness and economy he has gradually worked his way up to the ownership of a nice little farm, a pleasant home, and complete independence. He is always cheerful and smiling, whether the season be wet or dry, hot or cold, favorable or unfavorable, and he is regarded by his neighbors as a real clever little fellow, who knows a thing or two about farming that is worth knowing. He is accumulating wealth slowly, but steadily and surely, and when his strength is expended he will have plenty to keep him and his faithful wife in ease and comfort to the end of their days:

"He lives three miles from a fair-sized town, and never drives out without taking something to sell. Some of his neighbors raise great quantities of grain, and feed large numbers of cattle, hogs and sheep, and when they sell off a lot the receipts run up into the hundreds; but there sales are comparatively few and far between, while their expenses are heavy and constant, and these seemingly large sums barely suffice to meet them. My little friend sells only a little at a time, but he is always selling. He sells butter, eggs, poultry, fruits of different kinds, potatoes, turnips, tomatoes, cabbages and several other vegetables, and he always gets the top market price for them. His butter packages are clean, cool-appearing and attractive. His eggs are in egg cases, and known to be fresh; his poultry is fat, his fruit and vegetables clean and assorted, so that all of a size are together, and the buyer can tell by a glance what he can give for anything he has. I have known him to have fifty heads of cabbage to sell, but he would take only twenty-three of them along because that was all there were of a size; the others were taken at another time. He holds that a poor lot invariably injures the sales of a good one if offered at the same time. He never sells mixed lots of anything.

"He has his own packages for everything, and his name is plainly stencilled on each, with a request for its return. His tomato boxes hold a good half-peck each, and when filled with ripe, even-sized tomatoes, are very attractive. He never peddles his produce about town, because it takes too much valuable time. Only one breed of hens is found on his place, and each bird is a beauty. He sells eggs for hatching, cocks and trios, and makes quite a sum from this source each year. He keeps a single breed of pigs, and, as they are known to be pure, he meets with a ready sale for most of them. He also has a few pure-bred sheep, and sells all of the increase for breeders. He keeps only a few of each of the different kinds of stock, because his farm is small, and convenience and feed limited, but as he gives each animal or fowl his personal attention, he can make them show to much better advantage than when large numbers are kept. He believes that if he can get a little more for an animal or fowl for breeding purposes than it would bring in the regular market at the time, it is advisable to sell, consequently there is very little haggling over prices when a bargain is struck.

"He might enlarge his business; but is wisely content to keep well within means and strength, and has, withal, thought of his own and his family's comfort, and enjoyment of the passing time. There is room all over the country for much more seeking of such real home life, and the sooner it is occupied 'the better for this nation.'"

MAKING COUNTRY ROADS.

The following from a contemporary at the East, states a plan concerning under draining a bad place to make good a wet spot in a country road that was advocated in THE OREGONIAN a year ago last February. It is worth consideration, and we commend it to Oregon supervisors who have wet places to manage. Ed.

A road master in Michigan was planning how to fix a bad piece of road so it would be passable, when along came a traveler who answered his difficulty. He said: "If you will put down a drain tile under the middle of this road bed, and then take a scraper and round up the drive-way, you will make a good road." Of course it was necessary to lay his tiling so the drain had an outlet. The idea was adopted and put in practice, and the result was that the road bed over the tile drain was as dry as possible. Here is a suggestion that costs nothing, and has been proved by practice. The making of good roads is one of the most important concerns of country life. One of the country exchanges complains, or a correspondent does, that it is impossible to make good roads without a good deal of labor, and the people most interested managed to shirk their duty. If it cannot be done otherwise, the law on roads and highways should be amended to some extent, and all road taxes be paid in money or its equivalent. No labor should be allowed. Stone well. A citizen might be given a preference as a worker, but not allowed to work as he pleases. All work should be done under the supervisor, and no man credited unless he does as well as the day laborer, who is hired from the outside. In the past too much slackness was permitted. The farmer is the man who uses the road, and they should see that in every district it is faithfully done. A country with good roads stood higher with that account. Poor roads mean a poor county and shiftless people. A really good supervisor is a true blessing to a community.

TOMATOES BY THE ACRE.

Tomatoes yield the best crops in heavy loam, that will not pack or bake. The plants, except for early planting, can be raised better out-of-doors, in garden beds. The ground should have a dressing broadcast of 800 bushels to the acre of good, well-rotted barn-yard or hog-pen manure, well and thoroughly plowed in and harrowed down. When the season is well settled, harrow the ground, and furrow out five feet each way; and put in plenty of fine, well-rotted manure at the crossing of the furrows, using about 800 bushels to the acre in the hills. Tread down well and cover with soil about three inches deep. Set the plants well down in the ground, pressing the soil well up to them. It is best to wet the roots when setting, as the soil adheres better. Keep the ground clean and loose with the cultivator and the hoe, drawing the soil or hilling them at each dressing.

Tomatoes are marketed by packing in crates holding a sieve or Winchester bushel, made of two buds and one middle piece, each three-quarters of an inch thick, eight inches wide and fourteen inches long; with slats nailed on three inches wide, twenty-two inches long and three-quarters of an inch thick. Good heavy manson lath will answer for slats, leaving a space of one inch for ventilation between them. For a long distance from market they should be picked just as they begin to show a red tinge at the blossom end; but for near by they must be riper or so they will be well ripened when they arrive in market. Care should be taken not to pack any cracked or wormy ones, as they spoil the rest and injure the sale of the whole. For Philadelphia market they are usually shipped in five-eighths stave peach baskets, covered with cloth, which are returned to the shipper.—*American Agriculturist.*

THE BENEFITS OF ASSOCIATED DAIRYING.

The benefits of associated dairying are many. It gives the farmer regularly, once a month usually, ready money, and although the amount may not be large, he has cash to buy with instead of the barter or exchange of his butter, as was the custom with the small producers a few years ago. This places the farmer on better footing. A better article of butter is made by the creameries than can be made in the old dairy way. There is a uniformity in the quality of the product that can be secured only by a uniform system. The milk, from the time it is drawn from the cow, and the cream from the milk, is cared for every day alike throughout the year. Every successful creamery has its regulations for feeding, care of stables, straining and setting the milk. An expert butter maker looks after all details at the factory, and is expected always to produce a first-class article.

Every step is taken in the best way to succeed in keeping up the standard of the product. This is what makes creamery butter command more per pound in the market than dairy butter. In the circle of good creameries the number of cows keeps increasing, and this adds to the fertility of the farm; the land is enriched, more grass and grain is produced, and the progress is toward the almost theorized productiveness of the soil.—*H. W. Sadd, in New England Farmer.*

SILOS NEED NOT BE WEIGHTED.

A cover to the silo, or weights, are wholly unnecessary. The silos that had no covers of any sort last year did not show more surface waste of silage than those covered with paper, boards and sawdust. Only two or three inches of silage molded where no surface protection was used. The two or three inches of white mold made an air-tight cover that offered all the protection needed. The silos covered with a foot of straw, well tread down, showed the least loss of any. Those who covered closely and weighted report the greatest loss. There is no more necessity of weighting a silo than of putting 200 pounds per square foot on a potato heap.

AT A CHEESE FACTORY.

Description of the Business of a Well Appointed Institution.

Oregon Should Have Many Such—How the Milk of the Patrons of a Factory is Continually Tested.

Many subscribers of THE OREGONIAN have written to its editor asking questions about cheese-making, etc., and to these especially and to many other of the farmer readers of this journal, the following description of a Wisconsin cheese factory will be interesting:

A Waterloo, Wisconsin, correspondent of the Chicago *Herald* writes as follows:

Next in importance to the creameries are the cheese factories in this county of Jefferson. There are a half dozen large ones here, which, in a population of but 12,000, means that a large fraction of the meadows and grass slopes that form the prime source of wealth in this county are in the end worked into cheese. There are especially noted for the three cheese factories in Kypke Grove, at Portland and at Waterloo.

A model institution of its kind is the Kypke Grove cheese factory. As it operates, as most of the creameries as well, on the joint stock plan—that is, the regular "patrons" who furnish the milk for the cheese have taken more or less stock in the concern, and the profits are shared in proportion, in the shape of dividends, by the stockholders. On the whole, it is a profitable business, provided it is thoroughly understood by those having the management of the enterprise. It takes time to build up a reputation for a particular make of cheese, but it is the easiest and quickest thing in the world to destroy again that reputation. Just one bungling operator, one day's inferior output, may do that. In addition to that the business requires not only considerable skill and the minutest care, but it also requires as much an intimate knowledge of the market and of ruling prices, for competition in this line is as keen as in any other business, and to be as keen as in any other business, and the best man wins every time. How difficult a task it is to rationally and profitably manage a cheese factory is proved by the fact that three out of every four such factories started here during the past fifteen years have failed eventually. It is but a very short time ago a large creamery and cheese factory not many miles from this town was obliged to close up and go out of business.

The "cheesemaker," or foreman of the factory, is virtually the man who makes or mars the reputation of a cheese and gives it its market value. Hence the importance of securing the best possible man, and hence, too, the comfortable salary paid to such a man. If possessed of a fair amount of common sense to start with, and with proper attention and industry, a young man may become an expert cheesemaker within a single year. Once he is that, he is sure to always find a permanent situation, paying him handsomely—for country wages, at least. As "helper" he earns but small wages, however, and many of the "letters" never rise any higher for lack of brains or for more cardinal defects in their character. Indoor work, however, such as cheesemaking requires, is so distasteful to the average rural young man of Jefferson county that it is always difficult to get them to choose this calling.

The "cheesemaker" at the Kypke Grove factory is Louis Woelffer, a young man of 23. Though he has followed the trade but a few years, Mr. Woelffer has gained an enviable reputation as a man who understands his business thoroughly, and who strictly attends to it. When another couple of years has given him the experience and knowledge of his calling that comes only with time, he will be entitled to either start in business for himself, or else to buy a farm of his own. He showed your correspondent all through the factory, and explained its workings. The milk delivered at the factory comes from a hundred different farmers within a radius of eight miles. It is delivered daily when fresh and sweet. As at the creameries, strict control is kept over each patron's milk, and tests are made regularly so as to always guard against the acceptance of inferior or tainted milk. The chemical test is made use of, and no patron has been aroused as to any partiality in man's milk, but as a rule the lactometer is sufficient to keep up the standard grade of milk sold. By a system of their own—freely accepted by the "patrons," in lieu of court justice, as a measure of mutual protection of their own interests—every fraud practiced by a patron in pulming off watered or otherwise poor milk is heavily punished. Usually a fine of $25 is imposed and promptly paid, and a few of these weeks is a constant and needed check on the unscrupulous and greedy. Each patron, besides, has to submit at any time to having his milk tested by an emissary of the factory during milking hours, and to having the result of this test compared with that obtained from milk delivered at the factory. If the two tests do not tally he is sure to hear of it.

The milk when delivered is at once emptied into large vats, each holding between 150 and 500 gallons. Then it is heated by steam to a temperature of 84 deg. This is maintained from fifteen or fifteen minutes. The coloring matter if then added at the rate of one and a half ounces to every 1000 pounds of milk. Then the rennet is put into it, between three and a half and four ounces of it to each 1000 pounds of milk. It is then allowed to "set" until the coagulation has proceeded to that point where the whole becomes a solid mass, so that when the finger is inserted into it the curd splits off clean, without leaving any particles adhering to the finger. At this point the curd is solid enough to be cut, which, accordingly, is done at once. The curd is fed to the cutter through a hopper, and it is thus cut up into small bits of even size.

This mass is next packed tightly into the metal cheese forms, and as many of those forms as cheeses are to be made are placed alongside of each other in the press. One such press will hold enough cheese forms to allow the making of 1500 or 2000 pounds at one time. At the Kypke Grove factory the average daily quantity is 1000 pounds, which means sixteen cheddars at sixty-four pounds each. It takes 10,000 pounds of milk to do this, ten pounds of milk to every pound of cheese, which is the usual proportion if the milk be of good, pure, rich quality. Then by means of a crank that works easily and exerts a tremendous pressure, this mass of soft cheese particles is gradually squeezed hard and dry. The walls of one form always exerts a strong pressure on the wall of the next form, so that this whole row of embryo cheese is pressed dry by the one manipulation. The whey exuding out of the forms runs off through a groove in the bottom of the press and down into a hole in the flooring. The whole operation is as clean and as unobjectionable as it can well be. It requires twenty hours of this pressing to make the young cheese so dry and firm as to become fit for the curing-room.

This curing-room is built of stone, large and airy. The cheeses are there set down on shelves, each by itself, and left fifteen days to undergo the curing or ripening process. This is an important period in cheese life. If care-ssly handled the cheese will spoil and become unsalable. Each cheese is turned every day, and its surface is rubbed at the same time, so that a smooth and hard rind is formed, which acts as a barrier, so to speak, against decay and "skippers." If the turning is not done very carefully," said Mr. Woelffer, "the cheese will not only become moldy, but the 'skippers'—worms, you know—will actually walk away with it." After being properly cured the cheese is ripe for the market and for the table, with a rind on it as hard as a rock.

Besides these cheese factories, however quite a deal of cheese is made, in a small way, by the private dairies here. Most of it goes to Chicago or Milwaukee. There is at present in this county a lively controversy going on about the respective points of merit of Holstein and Jersey cattle. The advocates of both distinguished breeds are enthusiastic enough to put their beliefs into practice, and the county, in consequence, fairly swarms with Holsteins and Jerseys, Alderneys and Durhams, as well as with half-breeds. The contention between the Holstein and the Jersey enthusiasts is of an old enough date, however, to have filled thousands of pages in stock journals and books printed on the subject; and there is no intention to swell this mass of evidence on both sides by this letter. Suffice it to say here that both the breeders and owners of Jerseys and Holsteins have attained excellent results in the cheese and butter making line, and each camp of believers is as firm today in its belief as the other. The controversy, on the whole, is having beneficent results, since it has served as a spur for each party to obtain the best possible showing.

One of the earlier breeders of Holsteins is Dr. Beebe, whose beautiful stock farm is three miles out from Waterloo. This gentleman is a retired physician, and he works his farm and his herd, not for revenue, but for glory—with incidental profit. His beautiful herd of Holsteins are all registered animals, and some of them are reckoned with the elect few in higher Cattledom. The prizes they've taken at fairs and stock shows would alone suffice to buy an ordinary farm and stock it. One of his prize cows has a record, of an average daily yield of milk—for three months running—of sixty-seven quarts of milk. Another firm believer in the virtues and excellence of Holstein cattle is August Schultz, of Lake Mills, and his son-in-law, August Wegeman. The Schultz farm covers but 200 acres, but it is splendid soil and located in about as favored a spot as any even in this beautiful portion of Wisconsin. The farm was started just forty years ago. There was an Indian camp there on one of the knolls where to-day Butterine, the magnificent bull of the herd of Holsteins, is monarch of all he surveys. It was a lucky day for Mr. Schultz when he, by the advice of Mr. Wegeman, engaged in the raising of high-bred cattle. Of those cows which are registered Tunschke, Aurora and Tecumseh are the finest, considered each worth $1000 at least and having taken first prizes at Milwaukee and elsewhere. Tunschke is the most prolific milk-giver in the county, and probably in the whole state. She can boast of a yield of seventy-two quarts—not for a single time, but for months running. Comparing this with the yield of some Jersey cows which her husband purchased as an experiment, Mrs. Schultz said: "The cows may be all right, but as yet the receipts from the Jerseys over calve was twenty-four quarts. From that it dropped down to seventeen and fifteen quarts, and as low as ten quarts. It is true that the Jersey milk is very rich in cream, and makes butter of an exquisite flavor, but look at the difference in the yield."

The sturdiest advocate of the merits of the Jersey in Jefferson county is William Phillips, an elderly gentleman farmer in Lake Mills, and a man worth about $300,000, with a number of farms that together aggregate 2000 acres. His home farm was the first settled and cultivated forty years ago—comprises 900 acres, and is in the immediate vicinity of beautiful Rock lake, a sheet of water three and one-half miles long and two and one-half miles wide, which for the quiet rural beauty of its surroundings deserves to be more widely known by those tired denizens of cities who are at the approach of every summer sorely puzzled by the conundrum: Where shall we go to during the heated term?

Mr. Phillips is a bachelor, a gentleman of extensive reading and thorough culture, but, in the most scientific farmers, he has made it as much a practical success of farming as others have theoretically. He is not only one of the foremost breeders of fine cattle in the state, but he is also, in a quiet and unassuming way, a breeder of fine horses. Some of the Clay Pilot stock, a dozen dam of which—Stambont—lately sold for $5000, is reared by him. "Some of that great stock," said Mr. Phillips, "still lingers in the neighborhood on farms, undeveloped and, therefore, unknown." Mr. Phillips does not allow his equine stock to go unexercised. He has a half-mile track not far away from his beautiful residence, and trots are practiced daily.

From a dairy point of view, however, the most interesting thing about the Phillips farm is the herd of 100 Jerseys—the largest in the county. Of the number seventy-five are registered, and some of them are magnificent animals, notably the Prince of Granville, a 6-year-old, but not imported. Minda, a milch cow which gives two and one-half pounds of butter every day in the year. Mr. Phillips has been in the Jersey-raising business ever since 1861, and he is supplying the northern part of the state with his choice. He is a firm believer in the Jersey and is showed in proof of the claim he advanced the dream vats in his rock-bound Dairy—wherein there was a yellowish, rich cream, such as none but a Jersey cow was ever known to yield. Part of the staple feed is Jersey's get is ensilage, of which 800 tons are consumed every year. There are two silos, adjoining the stable, thirty-six feet high and about thirty wide by 1200 long. The mad inery used in the making of ensilage is perfected so that a wagon load of it is cut in about ten minutes. The herd gets one ration of it per diem, but other fodder as well, since Mr. Phillips has found that ensilage, wholesome and nutritious as it is, does not contain all the chemical components necessary for cattle to thrive on. That barn, by the way, in which this beautiful herd of Jerseys is kept, is a sight in itself. It measures 124 feet in length, 65 in width, and 38 in height, and is solidly constructed. "What do I value my herd at?" repeated the retired Jerseyman? "Why, I'd say, seventy-five registered Jerseys at——" He said. "We take census is almost due, so we'll say the herd is worth $8000. For butter-making the Jersey leads, let the Holstein peop e claim what they will."

Another Jersey enthusiast is Fred A. Seeber, who, with his brother, G. K. Seeber, owns a fine stock farm in the immediate vicinity of Waterloo. This farm has only recently been started and the herd on it is not as large as it will be. But it is growing every day, and I mean while there are at least three magnificent specimens of the pure-bred Jersey to be admired there—the bull Hero, the cow Holo, and their calf. They exhibit to the fullest the best marks of the Jersey breed, and they will undoubtedly do much to improve the stock still further in this county.

CHEESE MAKING PROCESS.

Hoard's Dairyman gives the following as the steps to be taken in making cheese. It has repeatedly done the same, but the calls come repeatedly for further light from people who were not interested until now and suddenly find out their ignorance. It is the same with all other newspapers, but their business is to give what the world wants.

The *Dairyman* gives these rules:

First—The first thing is a cheese vat, either a set heater, or one heat by steam or hot water.

Second—Sweet, pure and well-cooled and strained whole milk.

Third—Heat to eighty-four degrees, and be sure the heat is so controlled that the milk does not rise in temperature while the coagulation is effected.

Fourth—Use Rennetine powder or Rennet Extract, to coagulate, according to directions found on the package. In our view Rennetine is a little the best, and if it has to be sent for is more safely transported in the mail or by express, than a liquid. Either will make good cheese.

Fifth—Cut curd fine as kernels of corn, as soon as it is hard enough to take on a consistency like liver, and will break in nearly square pieces over the finger.

Sixth—So gradually raise the temperature of the mass to 98 deg. that it will take forty-five minutes to do it. During

...completed. Elliott says we ...ome from first-class quality ...ut the mill helps to make ...de some ten years ago to ...be into Wisconsin; but it ...s were sealed to the market ...anufacturers. Some have ...c reputation of Canada ...made because the cheese ...ey lost a good deal of ...ce of 1888, however, is ...mills ground all the corn ...d labor is concerned, we ...our curd granular, with ...grind the curd. Which ...the best cheese, on the ...h, an open cheese, on the ...g mediums, and writing ...l. But the fryer and the ...ate on the point.

E TO STAY.

...questionably come to stay, ...the practice of preserving ...lent condition is spreading ...ore satisfactory. For the ...y of this agricultural pro... ...the more so because many ...gard to it. The word ...ord ...as has been stated, not ...d found in our dictionaries ...n an old English lexicon, ...ds. The word signifies ...servation of grain. The first ...of the use of the silo for pre... ...der is in a Roman history ...ted that when the Emperor ...ion of the river Danube ...ctice with them. This was ...D. 370. Since then the ...ined in Hungary until the ...d has been in extensive use ...in Germany, and French ...n of ensilage and the prac... ...tion in America was ...erican Agriculturist in ...ssachusetts, became ...astic silosists, and wrote ...ractice, which, although ...gant at the time, is very ...d with our present practice ...our present practice of seed... ...ld from whom Prof. Miles ...college, borrowed the idea ...first to introduce it into ...Times.

S AND PEACHES.

...n grow grapes to advantage ...on is a debatable question, ...se who had vineyards in the ...y were favored with a good ...d crops. There is unsecuring ...cation and much in proper ...ith a due regard to all the ...proper care grapes of usual ...well here. As Mr. Shipley, ...in his essay read before the ...ltute, there are several ...re reliably certain to bear ...ties can be omitted, and the ...ve the benefit of the experi... ...ert, as given by Mr. Shipley, ...renson why the standard ...l the best varieties are in... ...be grown successfully in ...s. This year, when the east ...California as well as Oregon, ...d, of fine varieties, planted on ...ade, has shown very little ...rieties, the exception being ...rd, which is always liable to ...he early Crawford, Waterloo, ...d Alexander show very little ...so loaded with fruit that they ...ed. These trees bore for the ...ear, and produced very fine ...the Willamette valley pre... ...hey are of the very best.

STINT THE CALVES.

...th nearly as much as a cow, ...bring as much money, but at ...day it will be brought to a ...eil fed and cared for it will ...cow. The best of all grain ...is bran, and although the ...ng tables give rye bran a ...an wheat bran, the latter is ...e better food. Wheat bran ...than 3 per cent. of sugar, and ...am 1 per cent. Sugar-being ...ble and easily changed into ...eat bran is a good food for ...s in the winter. At the ...r pound as corn it is ...much, not only for its nitro... ...e phosphates it contains, and ...take milk alone. This is the rea... ...value for feeding young stock, ...as well as calves. It is a safe ...ever hurt his animals by giv... ...much bran. It has every ele... ...and corn combined, but, ...od food, it should be used ...A calf 6 or 8 months ...l on two pounds daily of it, ...2 cents, is very cheap feeding. ...of the hay should be reserved ...and with bran it will cause the ...to grow steadily.—*American*

AT CALVING TIME.

...hould be taken not to give any ...cows for several days after ...animal is probably feverish, ...large quantities if allowed, ...is given should be warmed, ...mash for the cow can be given ...an in a thin mash with water ...th. The warm water is excel... ...the milk flow, which fever... ...ly check. The warm mash is ...and this has a tendency to re... ...er. No corn meal or oily meal ...hould be given for several days ...The milk that has been in the ...days is probably too rich. If ...en out as carefully as is ever ...entirely clear the bag of milk is ...daily against caked bag after... ...ot give roots in large quanti... ...y if the weather is cold. They ...stonach almost as much as a ...d water. A week after calving, ...ions about warming water and ...may be dropped in the cow ...ow all right.—*Boston Cultivator.*

...'S DAIRYMAN.

...a young Norwegian girl, after a ...journ at Castle Garden, secured ...in a New York family. In at... ...acquaint the girl with the char... ...duties, the head of the family ...ed at the lump of unsophisticated ...be encountered. Finally in ...asked his acquisition: "What ...?" Her ince brightened up ...and the dazed hired native of ...the midnight sun replied: "I ...Dairyman."

COMMERCIAL

FRIDAY, June 21.

...received or soon to arrive by rail: ...and flannels, 1 car agricultural im... ...1 car machinery, 305 cs boots and ...1 car wagons, 90 pkgs hardware, 1 car ...2 cs dry goods, 22 cs clothing, 2 lots lemons, ...

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past twenty-four hours: ...ctls oats, 200 ctls milkstuff, ...ctls hides, 75 pkgs butter, ...bxs fruit, 30 pkgs dried fruit, ...bdls hops.

...The market shows no change. We ...for Eastern Oregon, $1 07½ ...

...fluctuations of the New York ...

	Closed 20th.	Opened 21st.	Noon	Closed
	85¼			84¼
	85¼	84⅝	84⅝	84¼
	85¼	84⅝	83⅝	83⅝
	85¼	84¼	84	83¾

...TS—Dull and inactive. The Wanlock is ...reported by C. Cæsar & Co.; terms pri...

...The market is quiet, with moderate de... ...at quote 15c.

THE WOOL MARKET.

...following review of the wool market is ...from the Boston *Wool Report* of recent date: ...demand is fair for wool and the sales for ...week amount to 2,923,000 pounds. Prices are ...firmly maintained. The new wool arriving ...very moderate quantities, but as yet the receipts have ...no material effect upon values, except of California and Texas ...Manufacturers still ...a conservative position of Western markets. ...Reports from the Bradford (England) market are unfavorable, ...and that they cannot, from the present ...of yarns, pay any higher prices for ...They will be seen that the principal ...of the week have been of new wool, as ...sales are concerned, but that the ...prices are not much higher, if any, than ...There has been an advance at many ...points and a considerable degree ...we cannot hear that Eastern dealers ...to the same extent as last year ...Local speculators and dealers have ...their purchases. The conservative feeling ...by the top of Western markets. The ...in the seaboard markets has not ...dealers and manufacturers feel that ...cannot be sustained, as woolen ...in a satisfactory condition. The ...in clothing has not been up to ...though sales look up about the usual ...There is some doubt about the fall ...carried over some of last win... ...A variety of new styles will be ...prices may lead to a liberal ...Worsted suitings continue to show ...Generally, however, any material ad... ...will be established remains to be seen. ...moving off well and a higher rate is ...manufacturers on new orders. Blankets ...with a fair sale. Carpets are in mod... ...at the new rates. While goods have ...to any extent as yet, and the pros... ...an advance being obtained when the sea... ...still wool at all points is com...

natives, $2 50@4 00; Westerns, $3 50@4 30; Texans, $2 90@4 25.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 21.—Closing prices: Atchison & Topeka first sevens, 16; Atchison land grant sevens, ——; Atchison railroad sevens, 46¾; Burlington, 102¾; Mexican Central, common, 15¾; Mexican first mortgage bonds, 66¾; San Diego, 2½.

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON, June 21.—The prices for wool remain firm and somewhat higher. Spring California wool has been fairly active, with sales of 326,000 pounds at 18@23c. Oregon wool has been quiet, the only important sale being one of 10,000 pounds of choice new Eastern at 25c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Wool—Firm.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

STERBOUHM GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, June 21.—Wheat cargoes on passage and for shipment, firm; maize cargoes firm dearer; maize, firm dearer.

Mark Lane—Wheat, demand fair for both England and foreign; prices a shade higher. Flour, English and American, steady. English country markets, generally dearer.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—Wheat—Spot market firm. Red winter, 6s 5d; No. 1 Bombay, 6s 7½d per cental.

Futures, firmer and higher. No. 1 California, 6s 10d June, July, August and September; 6s 10½ October; 6s 10d November and December.

PARIS, June 21.—Spot wheat, quiet. Flour, steady. French country markets, quiet.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—Wheat—Firm: demand improving; holders offer moderately; California, 6s 9½d@6s 10¼d per cental; Red Western, winter, 6s 9½d@6s 6d.

Corn—Firm; demand fair; new mixed Western, 3s 9d per cental.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The British ship Borrowdale has gone to Albina to discharge railroad iron.

The steamer Alliance, after being well started, slid off about 100 feet and then stuck on the ways, where she still is. It is expected that she will get off into deep water to-day.

The steamer Ajax, Captain Jessen, while backing out from her berth at Vallejo street June 8, swung with the tide and ran against the wharf, doing considerable damage to her stern and splitting her rudder. She will have to go on the dry dock for repairs. Her passengers were transferred to the Arcata.—*San Francisco Commercial News.*

The steam schooner George H. Chance, which became disabled outside of Yaquina bay, after she had been launched and on her way to San Francisco, was abandoned by her crew and afterward picked up by a tug and towed back, arrived at San Francisco Saturday. Monday she was towed to Berry and Third streets, where she will receive her machinery.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—Arrived—Str Colima, Panaming; str Walla Walla, Victoria; str Venture, coastwise. Sailed—Str Maggie Ross, Coos bay; str Ajax, Coos bay; str Lakmo, Port Townsend; Br bk Chala, Rio Janeiro.

PORT TOWNSEND, June 21.—Arrived—Br bk Zotia, Callao; str Monarch, Manila. Sailed—Am ship Hilma, U. K.

ASTORIA, June 21.—Str State of California arrived down 6 A. M.; passed out 8:00 A. M. Str Geo. W. Elder arrived in 8:30 A. M. Str Columbia arrived in 11 A. M.; left for Portland 1 P. M.

PORT CANBY, June 21—5 P. M.—Clear; wind north; bar smooth.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE JUNE 1.

2 Str	Oregon	Portland San Francisco.
2 Str	Gen. Miles	Portland Gray's Harbor.
2 Str	Idaho	Portland Port Towns'nd
3 Stsch	Augusta	Portland Tillamook.
5 Str	Gen. Miles	Portland Gray's Harbor.
5 Str	Willamette	Portland Seattle.
5 Sch	Argonaut	Astoria San Francisco.
8 Str	State of Cal	Portland San Francisco.
9 Str	Gen. Miles	Portland Gray's Harbor.
9 Str	Columbia	Portland San Francisco.
13 Str	Oregon	Portland San Francisco.
14 Str	Idaho	Portland Port Townsen'd
15 Stsch	Zampa	Astoria San Francisco.
16 Stsch	Mischief	Portland Coos Bay.
16 Str	Gen. Miles	Portland Gray's Harbor.
16 Str	Edinburgh	Portland San Pedro.
16 Sch	Maggie G. Ross	Portland San Francisco.
17 Brbk	Ella	Astoria San Francisco.
17 Str	State of Cal	Portland San Francisco.
19 Sch	Hayes	Mcclellans Bluff Ventura
20 Bk	Wanlock	Astoria Victoria.
20 Str	Gen. Miles	Portland Gray's Harbor.
21 Str	Geo. W. Elder	Portland Alaska.
21 Str	Columbia	Portland San Francisco.

PASSED OUT.

June 1—Str Columbia, San Francisco.
2—Br bk Earl of Dunraven, Queenstown.
4—Str Gen. Miles, Gray's Harbor.
5—Str Oregon, San Francisco.
6—Str Idaho, Port Townsend.
6—Sch Norma, San Francisco.
7—Gen. Miles, Gray's Harbor.
7—Ger bk Sofie, Campbell, Chili.
9—Am bk Hilty, China.
10—Str State of California, San Francisco.
10—Str Willamette, San Francisco.
10—Sch Argonaut, San Francisco.
10—Sch G. S. Perkins, Redondo Beach.
12—Str Gen. Miles, Gray's Harbor.
13—Str Columbia, San Francisco.
15—Br bk Asanye, Cork f. o.
16—Sch Mary Dodge, San Francisco.
16—Str Oregon, San Francisco.
17—Str Idaho, Port Townsend.
18—Str Gen. Miles, Gray's Harbor.
18—Sch Mischief, Afoa and Coos Bay.
20—Str Danube, Vancouver, B. C.
21—Str State of California, San Francisco.

A Stout Backbone

Is as essential to physical health as to political consistency. For weakness of the back, rheumatism, and disorders of the kidneys, the tonic and diuretic action of Hostetters' Stomach Bitters is the one thing needful. The stomach is the mainstay of every other organ, and by invigorating that direction with this preparation, the spinal column, and all its dependencies, are sympathetically strengthened. The dyspeptic and bilious will find it a pure vegetable stimulant and tonic.

If you

have abused your Stomach by eating or drinking too much, or of the wrong kind of food or liquid, you will

suffer

because your Stomach is angry. Now beware of all temporary expedients. TRY that never-failing, safe Remedy, Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

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OREGON'S EARLY HISTORY.

Address by Judge J. K. Kelly at the Oregon Pioneer Reunion.

Comprehensive Review of Half a Century—Sanguinary Indian Wars, Councils, Treaties, and Early Settlers' Struggles.

The following is the full text of the occasional address delivered by Judge James K. Kelly at the seventeenth annual reunion of the Oregon Pioneers in Portland Tuesday, June 18:

Pioneers of Oregon and Indian War Veterans:—

Seven years ago I delivered the annual address to the pioneers of Oregon. On that occasion I referred to the helpless condition of the early settlers, left as they were by the general government without protection and without laws.

I then endeavored to show the aptitude of the early pioneers for self-government, and the results of their experiment in the establishment of the provisional government of Oregon.

A few days ago I was invited by the committee of arrangements of the Pioneer Association to deliver the occasional address to-day.

I was also asked about the same time to address the Indian War Veterans, who hold their grand encampment the same day the pioneers hold their annual meeting, and it was finally concluded by the Pioneer Association to invite the Indian War Veterans to join in their parade and other exercises, and at the same time I was asked to address them jointly.

THEY WERE BRAVE AND RESOLUTE.

Wise and apt as the pioneers of Oregon were in self-government when left to their own resources, they were no less brave and resolute when threatened by war. They were always for peace with the Indians while peace could be honorably maintained. And so careful had the immigrants been, while crossing the plains, to preserve it that they would frequently submit to the petty thefts and robbery of the savages rather than punish them. So much was the fear of the Indians manifested by them and so apparent lacking courage to defend their rights. This desire to remain at peace while the immigrants were with their families was misconstrued by the Indians as an indication of timidity and cowardice, and very naturally they had a corresponding contempt for men whom they supposed would not contend for their rights or resent the wrongs which they suffered.

For several years a missionary station had been established by Dr. Whitman and his wife at Waiilatpu, in the Walla Walla valley, the country of the Cayuse Indians, where they taught the doctrines of the Christian religion and the practical knowledge of agriculture and mechanics. Parties of immigrants from the states, too, had for several years been passing through their country to the Willamette valley. This temporary occupation of their country by the missionaries among them and the passage through it by parties of immigrants began in time to arouse the hatred and jealousy of the Cayuse Indians, them one of the most powerful tribes in Eastern Oregon. By consent of action they resolved to strike a blow which would relieve them, as they thought, forever from the hated presence of the white race in the Walla Walla valley.

THE WHITMAN MASSACRE.

On the 29th day of November, 1847, without the slightest intimation or warning, the unsuspecting missionaries, Dr. Whitman and his wife, were slain by their pretended friends but actually their treacherous foes. Many others who then happened to be at Waiilatpu, the home of the missionaries, being altogether defenseless and helpless, shared their fate, while helpless women and girls were reserved by their captors for a more cruel and unhappy fate than death itself. Young boys were killed for no other reason than that they had blood of the white race flowing in their veins. This dreadful massacre became known in Oregon City on the 7th of December, while the legislature of the provisional government was in session. The whole of the little community was at once aroused, not only on account of the slaughter recently committed by the Cayuse Indians, but because of a sense of their own insecurity in case of a combined attack by all of the Indian tribes east of the Cascade mountains. The next day the terrible news was officially communicated by the governor to the legislature, and that body took immediate action to raise and equip a company of mounted riflemen, to proceed at once to The Dalles to protect the few persons at that place. On the 8th day of January, 1848, after the dreadful news was received, a company of forty-five men was organized, equipped and mounted and on its way to The Dalles. Within a month after their departure about 230 men responded to the call of the governor, were duly organized into four companies. As some of these companies were to leave Oregon City for The Dalles on the 8th of January a letter was received by Governor Abernethy from the chief factor of the Hudson Bay Co. at Vancouver, announcing the rescue and arrival of the women and children who were taken captive at the time of the massacre. In that letter Mr. Douglas stated a fact which might not have made the volunteers willing to go forward. Among other things it contained this clause: "The Cayuses, Walla Wallas, Nez Perces and Yakimas are said to have

ENTERED INTO AN ALLIANCE

For mutual defense." And yet confronted with the belief that a combination of all these tribes had been made to resist their approach, the Oregon volunteers did not falter or hesitate to go forward to the fight. A long weary journey of 200 miles was before them. They must go and cross the Columbia river, once at or near Vancouver, and again at Wind mountain, above the Cascades. A great portion of the way was over a mountain trail. Nor in the middle of the winter, with no forage for their horses except the wild withered grasses of the plains. Poorly clad, with no base of supplies beyond The Dalles, in case they should come to want, either for provisions or ammunition, the situation would be a hapless and almost a hopeless condition. Should they meet with reverses in an encounter with their foes, not one of the little band could ever hope to see his home in the valley again; for in case of defeat by the confederated tribes they well knew that no prisoners would be taken, save for torture and brutal death. But the long march was made, and the hostile Indians beaten when every hope they were encouraged upon the way, and the volunteers at last encamped among the ashes of what had been Waiilatpu's home.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Besides the companies already referred to, five others were raised in Marion and Clackamas counties and forwarded to the scene of hostilities, when the effective force of Colonel Gilliam consisted of about 480 men.

It is impossible here to detail the military operations of the little army. Suffice it to say that in every encounter with the Cayuses or their allies, the Palouse Indians, the volunteers were victorious. The Cayuses were driven with their families from their homes, and fled beyond Snake river, taking refuge among the Nez Perces and Palouses.

There is but little doubt that it was owing to the presence of the Oregon volunteers that the Nez Perces and the Walla Wallas were driven from joining in a confederacy with the Cayuses to resist the white forces. And it is needless here to speculate on what might have been the results, so far as the settlements in the Willamette valley were concerned, had the alliance of all the Indian tribes east of the Cascade mount ins had taken place. Suffice it to say that the war waged by the provisional government of Oregon was in every way creditable to the military forces which that government sent to the field. It is now forty-one years since that war was waged. Most of the volunteers in it sleep beneath the clods of the valley or the hillside. Some have gone to other lands, and some are here, now old and gray Indian war veterans of the Cayuse war.

ROGUE RIVER WAR.

The next notable Indian disturbance in Oregon which attracts public attention was in 1853 in the Southern part of the territory. This is known in Oregon history as the Rogue river war. Notwithstanding a treaty had been made by Superintendent Dart with the Indians in this section of the territory in 1852, yet it seems that throughout the whole of Rogue river valley there was but a brief space in a chronic state of hostilities between the white settlers and the Rogue river Indians.

Sometimes retaliation for injuries, or supposed injuries by a single individual, the whole community would be involved in bloodshed. The occasion of all this was due to the early part of the summer of that year, when a band of Indians in one part of the Indians in which many unsuspecting and peaceable settlers were slain. Among the number killed were Joan R. Harvin, a grandson of the celebrated Dr. Boone, both of whom were prominent members of that community. Many houses were burned and alarm and consternation existed everywhere, and every habitation not destroyed was fortified by its occupants to resist the attacks of the savages around them. Governor Curry, upon being notified of the outbreak, acted promptly in sending relief to the settlers. About 200 volunteers were enrolled in two companies, who acted in concert with a small body of United States troops under Colonel Alden. Some severe fighting took place with Joe and Sam, the hostile chiefs, when the Indians consented to treat for peace with General Lane, who had assumed the command of the volunteer forces. After a little more than a month of open hostilities a treaty was made near the noted Table Rock, on the 8th of September. During this war more than 100 whites were either slain in battle or massacred in the usual barbarous manner in which the Indians wreak their vengeance upon the hapless one who may chance to fall into their power, without regard to age or sex.

Peace reigned once more for a short time in Rogue river valley, or rather it might be termed a truce in the way of races; and the volunteers returned to their homes only to be called out again in two years to defend themselves in a far more ruthless and bloody war than the one which had just been closed.

LAST SANGUINARY STRUGGLES.

The last Indian war during 1855 or 1856 was that with Nesmith and Cleo'mus